The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible] PHILADELPHIA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

[illegible] Weeks Later from California, Central America and the South Pacific.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 14.

The steamship *Philadelphia* brings Havana dates of the [illegible] inst., and San Francisco advices of the [illegible].

The yellow fever was increasing at Havana.

The San Francisco markets were active.

The Settlers' Convention had nominated Hon. [illegible] (the Republican candidate) for Governor, and a mixed ticket.

In Washington Territory, [illegible], Democrat, had been elected to Congress by a large majority.

By the arrival of the South American Mail steamer at Panama we have later intelligence from Peru and Chili.

Mr. SULLIVAN, the British Minister at Lima, had been murdered by six Peruvians. Different causes (political and personal) are assigned.

[illegible] who was absent at the seat of war, had been sent for to return to Lima.

VIVANCO was still at Arequipa.

The Costa Rican Government has decreed that the expected Walker expedition is piratical, and that those connected with it, of course, will be punished by death.

A Grand Congress of the Spanish States was soon to be held at San José.

[illegible]

From Washington.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC—LIEUT. BEALE'S WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION—COL. [illegible], &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

The modifications made to the Overland Mail route to the Pacific, at the instance of Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, but which required the assent of the contractors, are as follows: The route starting from St. Louis to pass not farther West than Springfield, Missouri; thence by Fayetteville, Van Buren, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Preston, Texas, intersecting at that point the route from Memphis, *via* Little Rock, Preston and Fort Fillmore, to San Francisco.

A letter received from Lieut. BEALE's party states that his Wagon Road Expedition reached Albuquerque on the 9th day of August *en route* for Fort Defiance. They will follow the Whippell trail pretty closely. The Navajoes were troublesome. The party were all well.

Col. BENTON continues to improve, and his physicians say he is in a fair way of recovery.

We have received no mail from the South to-day. There has been a severe hurricane, with heavy [illegible], from Friday evening till this morning, in North Carolina and Southern Virginia. The telegraph lines are down, and the railroad trains are obstructed south of Petersburg.

The American State Convention at Syracuse.

[illegible] OF THE PROMINENT MEN OF THE ORGANIZATION—WHO WILL BE THE CANDIDATES.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Sept. 14.

The American Convention meets here to-morrow. Not a large number of the Delegates are here, but those who have arrived are principally the prominent men of the organization.

A good spirit is manifested among the Delegates, and there is an apparent desire to nominate a strong ticket of new men.

PUTNAM, of Erie, and WILLIAMS, of Albany, are the prominent candidates for Secretary of State. DANIEL ULLMAN is also mentioned by some New-Yorkers, but there is apparently but little prospect of his nomination.

Col. V. [illegible], of Herkimer, will undoubtedly be the nominee for Comptroller.

[illegible] for the nomination for Attorney-General [illegible] by those who advocate a new ticket policy. The other prominent candidates [illegible] of Chautauque, and [illegible].

[illegible], of Ontario, and WM. A. BIRD, of Erie, are in the field for State Engineer.

GEO. W. WARNER, of New-York, is spoken of for State Prison Inspector. GEO. A. BARNES is also in the field.

[illegible], of Livingston, is spoken of for position on the ticket, either as Treasurer or Canal Commissioner.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 14—9 P. M.

Our State election came off to-day. Eighty-one towns have been heard from, and they give the following vote:

For Governor—MORRILL, Republican, 20,244; SMITH, Democrat, 14,[illegible]. Republican majority, 5,652.

The vote of Portland was: MORRILL, 1,818; SMITH, 1,437; scattering 3. Last year, HAMLIN, Republican, received 2,[illegible], and WELLS, Democrat, 1,757; PATTEN, Straight Whig, and scattering 236.

The vote is smaller, and the Republican majority diminished from last year.

PORTLAND, 12 o'clock P. M.

Returns from one hundred and three towns foot up as follows: MORRILL 24,[illegible]; SMITH 17,[illegible], giving a Republican majority of [illegible]. The vote last year stood for the same towns—HAMLIN [illegible]; WELLS [illegible]; PATTEN [illegible], giving HAMLIN a majority of [illegible]. The Republican loss, therefore, is 2,450. The aggregate vote in these towns falls short of last year 12,563.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches.

MORRILL's majority in the State will be from ten to twelve thousand.

The Bank Troubles.

BANK SUSPENSION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

The long-established Banking-House of Messrs. PAINE & NOURSE suspended payment this morning, owing to difficulty in raising money on their securities. They have made an assignment, and it is represented that their assets largely exceed their liabilities.

BANK SUSPENSION IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 14.

The Citizens' Bank of SMEAD, COLLORD & HUGHES, of this City, suspended this morning. They have issued a circular stating the cause to be the illness of the senior partner and the present crisis in money affairs.

THE BANK OF SOUTH COUNTY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Sept. 14.

The difficulty in the Bank of South County is only temporary. There can be no doubt of its abundant ability to meet its engagements.

RECEIVER OF THE ONTARIO BANK.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 14.

The Supreme Court has appointed EDMUND A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank of this city.

Failure of Ward & Nash.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 14.

Messrs. WARD & NASH, tobacco dealers of this city, failed to-day.

Loss of the Bark John Bird—From Balize.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 14.

The bark *John Bird*, from Rockland, Me., with a cargo of lime, took fire in her cargo, yesterday, and was scuttled and sunk.

Advices from Balize state that there is only sixteen feet of water on the bar, and that the works for deepening the channel are proving detrimental, rather than otherwise.

Departure of the General Williams.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 14.

The steamship *General Williams* sailed for Liverpool, *via* St. Johns, N. F., on Saturday evening.

Town Election in New-Haven, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Sept. 14.

A spirited town election came off here to-day for the choice of Assessors and Board of Relief. The opposition elected their ticket by about 200 majority.

Yale College term commences on Wednesday. The new class will probably be unusually large.

American Engine Company No. 6.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

American Engine Company No. 6 of New-York arrived in this city this afternoon from Portland, and were received by the Amoskeag Company of Roxbury, whose guests they are. They attracted no little attention and admiration by their fine appearance.

News from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

We have Havana and Key West dates of the 9th inst.

Yellow fever broke out at Key West on the 5th instant, and there were fifteen cases in all. Mrs. MAXWELL, wife of Dr. MAXWELL, of the Marine Hospital, is the only death reported.

The Steamers Columbia and Southerner.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

The Steamer *Columbia*, from New-York, arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon. She experienced a heavy gale off Hatteras, and had her paddle boxes carried away, but otherwise she was little damaged. Capt. BERRY reports that the *Southerner* was fifty miles eastern of him on Thursday, and that the gale lasted twenty hours.

Meeting of Police Commissioners.

On the 10th of August, the Police Commissioners, failing to unite upon a person to fill the vacancy in their Board, adjourned over to the second Monday (14th) of September. To-day, at 11 o'clock, therefore, a meeting of the Commissioners took place at their rooms, No. 88 White-street, to ascertain what effect a month's vacation during the hot weather had produced upon the views of the Board, while they have been rusticating, in common with their fellow citizens of leisure, at the various watering places. At 11 o'clock, the three Republican Commissioners were on hand, viz., General NYE, Mr. STRANAHAN and Mr. BOWEN. These were engaged in earnest conversation in the back room, upon the aspects of the case, awaiting the arrival of the hour and the man—or the men—whose presence was necessary to set the machinery in motion. The reporters, one by one, strolled in, taking seats in the front room, and joined in discussing the all-absorbing events which were presumed to be about to happen. The sentinel at the Commissioners' door scanned more closely than usual each person approaching to be admitted to the *sanctum sanctorum*, on the door of which is pasted a notice: "No admittance on any pretence whatever—except on business."

Notwithstanding a warning received from one of the policemen who lined the hall, that he could not get in, our reporter pushed his way boldly upward, and after announcing his business, was admitted. About the same number of anxious-looking men stood about the doorway, and on the opposite side of the street, and on the neighboring corners, that stood there a month ago. A rumor prevailed among them that Mr. CHOLWELL had come to the conclusion to join his associates in filling up the remaining vacancies in the different Precincts, and it was probably with particular reference to that idea that they had assembled to put in their applications. At 10 minutes to 12 o'clock there were 12 reporters on hand, together with Commissioners NYE, BOWEN, STRANAHAN, and the Chief Clerk, Mr. [illegible]. At 12 o'clock these took their seats at the table, and Mayors WOOD and POWELL came in.

Mr. BOWEN—To a Policeman—"Send for Mr. CHOLWELL—he is up stairs."

Mr. CHOLWELL arrives, and looks about for a chair. General NYE called the meeting to order, and the Clerk read the proceedings of the last meeting.

The minutes were approved.

Mr. NYE—The hour having arrived to which this meeting was adjourned, the first business will be the election to fill the vacancy in this Board: Gentlemen will please name their candidate as the Clerk calls their names.

The voting then commenced with the following result:

Mr. NYE—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Mr. WOOD—JAMES B. MURRAY.
Mr. POWELL—JAMES B. MURRAY.
Mr. BOWEN—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Mr. STRANAHAN—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Mr. CHOLWELL—DANIEL ULLMAN.

The balloting having proceeded four times with the same result,

Mr. BOWEN said—It is evident, gentlemen, that we cannot agree upon a candidate, and it useless to waste time; I move to postpone the further consideration of the election until this day week, and that it be fixed for the special order on that day at 12 o'clock. This was unanimously carried.

Mr. BOWEN announced that he had contracted with Mr. ROBINSON to take entire charge of the Police Telegraph, both in this City and in Brooklyn, his pay to be the same as a Patrolman, with the privilege of employing three assistants, with the same pay as heretofore, and one laborer to set poles. Mayor WOOD indorsed Mr. ROBINSON as an efficient and competent man, and advised that the contract made by Mr. BOWEN be ratified. It was done by a unanimous vote.

Capt. PORTER sent in an application for a new carriage to be used in the Twelfth Ward in transporting prisoners and doing other Police business, (his beat extending from the Harlem River to Kings Bridge)—the old one being worn out. The Board voted him permission to purchase one, subject to the approval of the Commissioners.

A petition from the widow of WALTER S. JARBOW who lost his life while on duty as a Patrolman, was presented and read. Mrs. JARBOW has a family of seven children to provide for, all of them yet too young to care for themselves. The petition was well received, and was referred to the Committee, of which Gen. NYE is Chairman. He will report thereon.

PAY OF THE SPECIAL PATROLMEN.

The subject of the discharge and payment of the special patrolmen of July was next brought up.

A note, which was read from Mayor WOOD, and a reply from Mr. BOWEN, in relation to the specials of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, were read. Mr. WOOD took the ground that the vote disbanding the specials on the 15th of July applied to the whole without exception, and he had learned, with some surprise, that the two Wards referred to had been excepted.

Mr. BOWEN explained that on the 17th, upon the representations of the Deputy Superintendent as to the condition of the Seventh and Thirteenth, a vote had been passed continuing the specials in those two Wards. The Records were referred to. This transaction, Mr. B. explained, was prior to Mr. WOOD's taking his seat with the Board.

Mr. BOWEN wanted instructions as to what to do in reference to paying them. Mr. WOOD objected to their being paid, as there was no law for doing so.

General NYE thought the authority was sufficient for paying the bills.

WOOD—Then let the President and the Treasurer make the order for paying the bills, and take the responsibility.

Mr. BOWEN—I shall pay no bills whatever without a vote of the Board.

Mr. CHOLWELL favored the payment of the men, as they should not suffer on account of discrepancies in the recollections of the Board.

Complaints were presented against five Policemen in Brooklyn, whose cases were referred to the Committee of General Discipline, and they would be tried on Monday.

Four Poll Clerks were appointed for the special election of Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn to-day. Gen. NYE reported that he had contracted with Mr. JOLLY for his transparent ballot boxes, for as many as was needed, not to exceed 4,000.

Mr. CHOLWELL presented two bills, one from JOSEPH BLUNT and one from GEORGE WOOD, for legal advice amounting to about $300. No action was taken on them.

The Board then adjourned over to Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

NEW-YORK STATE LIBRARY.—During the month of July the State Library building was closed, and within that period the interior has been thoroughly renovated. The library now contains 50,000 volumes, and the increase this year will not be less than 5,000. Among others the State has added, by purchase, MUNSELL's "Bibliographical Works." Within, everything is most conveniently arranged for the seeker after knowledge, and it is finally becoming a more popular resort with the student. It is, indeed, an intellectual fountain, of which the State, and more especially Albany, may well be proud.—*Albany Atlas.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Further Details of the Indian Mutinies.

The Terrible Massacre at Cawnpore.

Position of the Besiegers at Delhi

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

LORD ELGIN'S INTENDED POLICY.

The U. S. Sloop-of-War Portsmouth at Bangkok.

Mr. Macaulay Elevated to the British Peerage.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 90 3-4.

The United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, which sailed from Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 2, arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing 135 passengers.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool just as the *Baltic* was leaving.

The steamships *Kherson* and *Queen of the South* had left England with troops for India. A proposition was on foot to withdraw the New-York line, to which the latter belongs, and engage all the vessels in the conveyance of troops to India.

The news by this arrival is of no special importance either politically or commercially.

A rumor is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that "Mr. VERNON SMITH, President of the Board of Control, has received permission to retire into private life. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT and Sir JAMES GRAHAM are talked of as his successors."

It was also rumored—and the *Globe*, Ministerial organ, confirmed the rumor—that Mr. MACAULAY was to be raised to the Peerage. The new title of the Marquis of Landsdowne is to be "Duke of Kerry," and Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR is to be styled either Lord EBURY or Lord MIDDLESEX.

The West India Mail steamer *La Plata* arrived at Southampton on the 30th ult., with nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie.

A prospectus of the Red Sea Telegraph Company for constructing the first section of the line to India from Alexandria to Aden had been issued. The Company proposes a purchase of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The London *Times* states that 15,000 men of the militia are immediately to be called out, and 15 second battalions of the line formed in the stead of the regiments sent to India. Also, that an additional force of artillery is to be sent to India.

A history of the preliminary experimental proceedings, and a descriptive account of the present state and prospects of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has been published under the auspices of the Directors of the Company. The work was in print before the accident to the cable occurred, but details all the comprehensive arrangements made prior to that event, and, says the London *Post*, "shows that if the Directors have not for the present been able to command success, they have done everything that prudence and scientific skill could suggest to deserve it."

The Liverpool *Albion*, in an article upon the Submarine Telegraph, says: "It is not at all probable that the attempt to lay the cable will be renewed this year; it will be deferred until next June." In the same article the Directors of the Company are defended from sundry malignant insinuations which have recently been leveled at them.

The treaty between England and Honduras has been ratified in London. Its main feature, in addition to the usual stipulations of commercial treaties, is a special article giving effect to the obligations incurred by the Government of Honduras under its contract with the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway Company.

At the half yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a report was submitted by the Council, and adopted, in which it is represented that efforts to induce the Government to encourage the introduction of Chinese, and other free labor, into the British Colonies, had been productive of no favorable impression; that the Chamber approves of the efforts of the Cotton Supply Association to increase the growth of cotton in India and elsewhere; favors the Suez Canal project; and hopes that a bill, establishing uniformity of weights and measures, may claim early attention in the next session of Parliament.

The English papers contain copious and interesting details of the progress of the Indian mutiny, but do not add anything of material importance to the facts already made known by telegraph.

Some of the French journals had published telegraphic dispatches from Marseilles, in which it was affirmed that a mutiny had exhibited itself in the Bombay Presidency, near Bombay itself, but had been suppressed, and a plan had been adopted to form regiments there composed altogether of Sikhs. It is suggested by English papers, in view of any confirmation of the statement, that it originated solely from the fears which prevailed both in Bombay and Madras.

The Paris *Pays* gives a complete denial of the report that there were grounds for uneasiness in regard to the French establishments in India. It asserts that all was tranquil—so much so that several foreign families had taken refuge on French territory.

Letters from India indicate that the mutineers were already in want of various kinds of ammunition.

The troop-ship *Transit* struck on a sunken rock off the Island of Banca on the 10th of July. The troops, 700 in number, were landed in safety, and vessels were dispatched from Singapore to their assistance, the chartered American ship *Brand* being amongst the number.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 8th of July, gives the following as the course resolved upon by Lord ELGIN: "A few days after this mail has been dispatched, the *Calcutta*, the *Shannon*, the *Pearl*, the *Inflexible*, the *Hornet*, and two gunboats will proceed northwards, to rendezvous at Shanghae, and to proceed thence to the mouth of the river Pei-ho, on which river Pekin stands. Arrived at the nearest point to the capital, Lord ELGIN will dispatch to the authorities for transmission to the Emperor, a letter requiring the Emperor within a specified time either to recognize or repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If the Court of Pekin repudiate YEH, and pay compensation for past injuries, and give security against their recurrence,—well. If, as is most probable, either no notice be taken of the letter or a disposition be shown to entangle the Ambassador in questions of ceremonial, Lord ELGIN will declare war and thus relieve the relations of the two powers from their present anomalous position. Canton will then be occupied, the trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily interfered with, but such further proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to bring the Court of Pekin to reason."

The same letter states that a young American named ELI BOGGS had been tried at Hong Kong for piracy and murder. He was acquitted of murder but found guilty of piracy, and sentenced to transportation for life.

The United States frigate *San Jacinto*, and sloops-of-war *Levant* and *Portsmouth*, were at Shanghae on the 4th of July.

At Hong Kong the markets were very quiet, and tonnage was abundant.

At Foo-chow-foo, it was expected that the transactions in tea during the season would be on a very limited scale.

At Shanghae the business in tea had been trifling. The market for new Congou had opened with a purchase at 70 per cent. in advance of the opening price last season. The silk crop had turned out very abundant and of good quality.

The *Pays* announces that a conference was held at Hong Kong on 7th July between Lord ELGIN, Gen. ASHBURNHAM and Admirals SEYMOUR and GUERIN.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the Emperors NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER are, at the request of the latter, to meet at Darmstadt.

The fall in the price of grain in Paris had been checked by its not coming quickly to market.

The Emperor had gone to the camp at Chalons. It is said that this camp will next year muster 80,000 men.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Duke DE RIVAS (the Spanish Minister) had a long interview with Count WALEWSKI, and is said to have declared that, before proceeding to hostilities with Mexico, the Spanish Government would publish a manifesto explaining the question at issue, and permitting the Mexican Government to open fresh negotiations. Although accounts are conflicting with respect to the exact course the Spanish-Mexican dispute is taking, and as to the manner in which it is likely to be arranged, it is pretty evident that all danger of collision between the two powers is over for the present. As regards the final settlement, that, considering the national character of the disputants, may be long. But fears for Cuba will restrain Spain from carrying out those warlike threats of which her press and some of her legislators were lately so lavish."

It is positively stated that Queen MARIA CHRISTINA has received permission from the Spanish Government to return to Madrid.

A Madrid journal, the *Peninsula*, announces, on the strength of letters from Mexico, that the secret treaty spoken of between the United States and Mexico is to the effect that the former power should supply to the latter, in case of war with Spain, fifteen or twenty thousand armed volunteers, who should go under the Mexican flag to take possession of Cuba; the Americans also furnishing equipments and vessels.

A dispatch from Naples says that the Criminal Court of Salerno has declared the passengers of the steamer *Cagliari* entirely innocent of any participation in the late attempt to create revolt. It is also stated that the Neapolitan Government had shown much anxiety to avoid a rupture with Piedmont, and had withdrawn the offensive note in which such a contingency was threatened.

The Marquis of NORMANBY, British Minister at Florence, had withdrawn from his post on account of some marked disrespect shown to him on the occasion of the recent visit of the Pope of Rome. It is intimated that the Minister was allotted a seat at the second table, at the banquet given by the Grand Duke, and that the Sardinian and Austrian Ministers were "insulted" in the same manner, and resented it by abstaining from all participation in the ceremonies.

According to other accounts, however, the Marquis had merely quitted Florence to attend to some domestic matters in England.

The Czar is expected to arrive at Berlin on the 15th September, leaving there next day for Darmstadt.

A leading Prussian journal publishes a statement that the King of Holland is disposed to make to Prussia a cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

The *Moniteur* announces that diplomatic relations between the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia on the one part and the Porte on the other were resumed at Constantinople on the 29th of August.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT DELHI.

REASONS FOR POSTPONING THE ATTACK ON THE CITY—SEVERE SKIRMISHES—DEATH OF GEN. BARNARD—PROCLAMATION OF THE MUTINEERS.

Bombay, (July 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

I closed my last letter with a somewhat confident expression of hope that when next I wrote I should be able to announce to you the capture of Delhi. In that expectation I was not singular. It was shared by those best able, by receipt of accurate information, to reflect the opinions of parties nearer to the scene of action than we are here. But there soon appeared reasons to believe that we had been too sanguine in assigning so early a date for the fall of the rebel stronghold; and for many days now I have been prepared to report the old story that, by our latest accounts, Delhi still holds out against us. The reinforcements indeed, of which I spoke in my last, have reached our camp—one wing of the 8th (King's), one of the 61st, a company of Foot Artillery, Major OLPHERT's troop of Horse Artillery, and two guns of a native troop, the 17th Irregular Cavalry (escorting a large ammunition train), the 2d Punjab Cavalry, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and the 4th Sikh Infantry; but the native portion of the troops thus added to the besieging force are not entirely and uniformly trustworthy, brigaded though they are with Europeans.

The Sikhs and indigenous Punjabees, indeed, one may venture, even in these days of delusion and disaffection, to pronounce true as steel. They are doing excellent service, showing themselves on all occasions zealous and eager to encounter the Sepoys, towards whom they entertain a national feeling of animosity, which has been stimulated by a report, true or false, that the mutineers have murdered all people of Sikh extraction that have fallen into their hands. Even with the Ghoorkhas of the Sirmoor battalion, who "fight magnificently," or the Guide Corps, which "is the admiration of every one," (I quote private letters from the camp), these excellent soldiers will hardly lose by comparison. But the cavalry regiments of the Punjab force contain many Mussulmans and high caste Hindoos, from Hindostan (Proper) and Rohilcund, while the Bengal Irregular Cavalry regiments are mainly composed of such elements. These men are, as a class, utterly disloyal, and their presence with the force in any numbers must be embarrassing. And so it has proved. In the 2d Punjab Cavalry, it has been found necessary to disarm some 70 Hindostan men and to hang three, one a superior native officer. The 17th Native Irregulars have not, so far as we have heard, behaved amiss yet; but of the 9th Irregulars, which have been some time with the force, several troopers have deserted, and the 4th Irregulars have, I believe, murdered their adjutant, while on detachment duty. Still, the strength of the army is respectable, no doubt. There are three infantry brigades, each about 2,000 strong, commanded by Colonels SHOWERS, of the Company's army, LONGFIELD, of the 8th, and JONES of the 61st (the senior lieut.-colonel of the 8th. HALIFAX, after bringing the wing of his regiment to Delhi, went to Umballah, to fill the post of brigadier, vacant by the death of Col. HALIFAX (cholera.) The cavalry and artillery are also in considerable strength, the field branch of the latter arm especially. But it has not been considered prudent to hazard an assault before the place. For although an attack would probably be successful, although that is to say an entrance would be, with whatever loss, effected by escalade, still the difficulties attendant upon the complete subjugation and occupation of a city nine miles in circumference, containing 150,000 inhabitants mainly hostile to the assailants, and large numbers of armed and disciplined mutineers, are not lightly to be encountered. Let us for the present be content to know that our little force holds in check the great body of the mutineers of the Bengal army; that it will shortly receive further reinforcements of English and Sikh troops from the Punjab; that the enemy, though largely augmented in numbers, have never yet shown themselves outside the walls without being repulsed with heavy loss; that there are internal dissensions among them, and that they must be suffering severely, not only from shot and shell, but from fever and cholera, while our camp is comparatively healthy. When the not far-off day of final reckoning arrives God will defend the right. I may appear, perhaps, unduly vehement and vindictive. I endeavor to write temperately, but I assure you it is no easy matter to preserve a uniform tone of unimpassioned narration when oppressed by the recollection of the hundred treacheries and murders and horrors unutterable that have been perpetrated by the rebels since the Meerut outbreak on the 10th of May.

In my last I brought down the journal of the siege to the 27th of June, when the mutineers made their first appearance outside the city, after the severe handling they met with on the 23d. The fighting on this day, though lasting several hours, was confined to the outposts, and ceased towards the afternoon, when a heavy fall of rain, the first of the season, occurred. The two following days were quiet, but on the 30th the enemy showed themselves in force among the inclosures on our right, and gave our pickets and supports a long morning's work, in the course of which we lost a promising young officer, Lieut. YORKE, of the late 3d Native Infantry. On the next day, the 1st of July, there was observed from the English lines, on the ridge, a large encampment on the further side of the Jumna, and opposite to Delhi. It was the whole body of the Rohilcund mutineers from the three stations of Bareilly, Moradabad and Shahjehanpoor, four regiments of infantry, one of irregular cavalry, and a battery of artillery. For a time it had been hoped, as I wrote a fortnight ago, that they would find the Ganges impassable, but the anticipated rise of the river did not take place—it was crossed at Gurmukteser, the usual place of passage, the Dorab was traversed and Delhi was attained. For two whole days our troops had the mortification of watching the long train of men, guns, horses, and beasts of burden of all kinds (for there was a large treasure with the rebels—say five lakhs, £50,000, at an average estimate) streaming across the bridge of boats into the city, without the possibility of preventing, or in any way annoying them. An immediate attack on the part of the reinforcements was anticipated from the known practice of the insurgents in regard to new arrivals. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the 3d they came out in force and threatened the right rear of the English position. But, finding our men well prepared, they drew off and marched away several miles to our rear along the Kurnaul road as far as Alipore the place where our army bivouacked the night before the advance upon Delhi and the first brush with the enemy. They thought, it is supposed, to meet and capture a train of supplies and treasure that was under convey to the camp. In this expectation they were disappointed, and on the following morning (the 4th) were returning to the city when they were attacked by a body of 1,000 infantry, 12 guns and two squadrons of cavalry that had been sent out to intercept them. They contrived, however, to effect their retreat with little or no loss, and saving all their guns. On the 5th the English army lost a second Commander-in-chief. After a very few hours' illness, Sir HENRY BARNARD died of cholera. He is succeeded by Major-General REED, but that officer is in feeble health, and may in all likelihood be compelled to relinquish the command. On the 8th a party was sent from the camp to destroy a bridge over the canal at the village of Bussy, some six miles from the city, and performed the work effectually, closing up one, perhaps the principal, of the avenues by which the mutineers received their supplies. On the 9th the right rear of our position, the favorite place, was again attacked with the never-failing result. On this occasion the loss of the assailants is estimated in the official accounts telegraphed to Lahore, and those made public, as high as nearly 1,000 killed. Hence, perhaps, the quiet of the four succeeding days, for up to the evening of the 13th, the date of the latest news that we have received, no further sortie had taken place, and the sustained fire from our batteries was the only incident of the siege. Supplies reach the camp in abundance, and the men continue healthy in spite of the great heat they have to undergo. Changes of note have taken place among the principal officers. Major-General HEWITT, who commanded at Meerut when the mutiny broke out, has been removed from divisional command, and has gone on leave to the hills, as also has the late Brigadier of Delhi, Colonel GRAVES. Major LAUGHTON has been replaced in command of the Engineers by Colonel BAIRD SMITH, an officer of high reputation. I need not remind you that the Adjutant-General is Brigadier-Chamberlain of the Punjab.

Before leaving Delhi for other parts of the disturbed districts I must copy a paper which I have received with the assurance of excellent authority that it is a correct translation of the proclamation issued at Delhi. Thus runs the lying and insolent appeal:

TO ALL HINDOOS AND MUSSULMANS, CITIZENS AND SERVANTS OF HINDOSTAN, OFFICERS OF THE ARMY NOW AT DELHI AND MEERUT, SEND GREETING:

"It is well known that in these days all the English have entertained these evil designs, first, to destroy the people by compulsion Christians. Therefore, we, solely on account of our religion, have combined with the people, and have not spared alive one Infidel, and have re-established the Delhi dynasty on these terms, and thus act in obedience to order and receive double pay. Hundreds of guns and a large amount of treasure have fallen into our hands; therefore, it is fitting that whoever of the soldiers and people dislike turning Christians should unite with one heart and act courageously, and not leave the seed of these Infidels remaining. For any quantity of supplies delivered to the army the owners are to take the receipts of the officers; and they will receive double payment from the Imperial Government. Whoever shall in these times exhibit cowardice, or credulously believe the promises of those impostors, the English, shall very shortly be put to shame for such a deed; and, rubbing the hands of sorrow, shall receive for their fidelity the reward the rulers of Lucknow got. It is further necessary that all Hindoos and Mussulmans unite in this struggle, and, following the instructions of some respectable people, keep themselves secure, so that good order may be maintained, the poorer classes kept contented, and they themselves be exalted to rank and dignity; also, that all, so far as it is possible, copy this proclamation, and dispatch it everywhere, that all true Hindoos and Mussulmans may be alive and watchful, and fix it in some conspicuous place, (but prudently to avoid detection,) and strike a blow with a sword before giving circulation to it. The first pay of the soldiers of Delhi will be 30r. per month for a trooper, and 10r. a footman. Nearly 100,000 men are ready, and there are 13 flags of the English regiments and about 14 standards from different parts now raised aloft for our religion, for God, and the conqueror, and it is the intention of Cawnpore to root out this seed of the devil. This is what we of the army here wish."

This precious document has not appeared here in print, nor would it be prudent at present to make it generally known. There can, however, be no harm in sending it to you. I need not stop to criticise it in detail, but I may remark the allusion to the impending outbreak at Cawnpore as demonstration of organization and concert on the part of the mutineers.

THE LATEST FROM DELHI.

P. S.—The mail is just closing. More news from Delhi *via* Lahore. A fierce fight on the 14th. Loss of the mutineers greater than ever. Seven officers wounded. The 39th Native Infantry quietly disarmed at Dehra Ismail Khan. The remnant of the Sealkote mutineers, of whose discomfiture by NICHOLSON on the 12th I wrote just now, were attacked and utterly and finally routed by him on the 15th. They had taken post in an island on the Ravee, and had placed their one gun in a breastwork on the margin. NICHOLSON took the 52d across the island from a point below that on which the enemy's gun bore, and that piece was, moreover, kept in check by the fire of two 9-pounders and a howitzer from our bank of the river. We landed the 52d, took the gun with little trouble, slew many of the mutineers, and drove the rest into the river, from which those that escaped to the further bank would fall into the hands of the Sikh zemindars, who would show them no mercy. We had but four men of the 52d wounded. An excellent piece of service."

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

SLAUGHTER OF SIR HUGH WHEELER AND THE TROOPS AND CIVILIANS UNDER HIS CHARGE—SKETCH OF NENA SAHIB—THE REVENGE OF GEN. HAVELOCK.

Bombay (July 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

With the mention of Cawnpore, I am brought to the narration of one of the saddest episodes of the rebellion. The condition of the military division of which that station is, or rather was, the head-quarters, was, as far as I knew when I closed my last letter, shortly as follows: The troops of every station, save Nagode, where the 50th Native Infantry were, and, I believe, still are, to all appearance firm, had mutinied. But at Allahabad the fort and its occupants had been saved by the timely arrival of Col. NEILL, and the admirable use of his own Madras Fusiliers, and of the Sikh Regiment of Ferozepore, under Lieutenant BRASYER, who has received promotion for his services. The mutinous 6th Native Infantry, whose treachery to their officers appears to have been of the most refined description, were thoroughly broken and driven out of the station. At Cawnpore Sir HUGH WHEELER had fortified a barrack in the best way he could with his small means, and would be able, we hoped, to hold out till relieved by the forces rapidly advancing from Allahabad, distant only 124 miles. Unhappily, this hope has not been realized. Loth as we have been to believe it, and greedily as we have fastened upon any little circumstance that might seem to discredit it, we are no longer able to doubt the correctness of the report that Sir HUGH and all who were with him have perished.

The leader of the rebels in this quarter was NENA SAHIB, of Bithoor. It may be well to give you something of the history of this man, the most thoroughly and the most deservedly detested of all who have taken part against us in the insurrection. Forty years ago, when BAJEE RAO, the last peshwa or sovereign of Poonah, was overthrown, and his dominions annexed to the British Presidency of Bombay, a retreat was marked out for him at Bithoor, on the Ganges, 12 miles from Cawnpore. Then, far removed from all Mahratta associations, but free to indulge his religious aspirations in the proximity of holy cities and the society of kindred Brahmins, he passed the remainder of his life in splendid ease, receiving a magnificent income from the Government, which he had been driven, by his own faithlessness, to dethrone him. Childless himself, he adopted, after the Hindoo fashion, the son of a man obscure in position, but of his own nation and caste, a Mahratta Brahmin, and requested the British Government to recognize the adoption, with its consequences as to succession. The request was refused, and, when the old man died, in 1851, his life estate lapsed to the Government. The adopted son continued to reside at Bithoor, in the possession of considerable wealth, (derived, I suppose, from the peshwa's savings,) and was known as NENA SAHIB, of Bithoor. Doubtless he did not allow the recollection of his supposed wrongs to slumber. It seems highly probable that he was implicated from the first in the mutiny of the Cawnpore garrison; it is certain, at least, that he placed himself at the head of the mutineers, and drew to him the disaffected from all the neighboring districts. He was first brought prominently into notice in connection with the fugitives from Futteghur, who, according to a story never yet contradicted, and probably only too true, were captured by him while dropping down the Ganges in boats, dragged ashore, and butchered upon the parade ground at Cawnpore.

This I mentioned in my last letter. Then, a few days later, came the terrible news that Major RENAUD, commanding the advance of Col. NEILL's Fusiliers, had received information from spies whom he had sent forward to Cawnpore, that Sir HUGH WHEELER had been mortally wounded in an attack made upon him by the rebels; that the survivors, destitute of food and of ammunition, sought and obtained permission from NENA SAHIB to embark in boats for Allahabad with their treasure, on surrendering the barracks and their arms; that they embarked accordingly, but had hardly pushed off when a fire was opened upon them, under which all perished, with the exception of the occupants of one boat, who for this time escaped, but were eventually taken, brought back, and massacred. This was, probably, on one of the last days of June, Major RENAUD's report to his commanding officer being dated the 4th of July. The story may not be, probably is not, true in all its details, but that NENA SAHIB ordered and carried out a general massacre of the prisoners who, whether by surrender or capture, had fallen into his hands, is unquestionable.

We cling to the hope that the story is untrue which devotes the women of the force to a yet direr fate than sudden and violent dissolution, which avers that the miscreant disposed of them to his men by open sale in the Cawnpore bazaar. But there has fallen besides Sir HUGH WHEELER, Colonel [illegible], C.B., the brigadier; Sir G. PARKER, magistrate of the station; Colonels WILLIAMS and PROUT, of the [illegible] Native Infantry; Major HILLERSDEN, commanding the [illegible]; Major LINDSAY, deputy judge-advocate-general; and, in fine, most, if not all, the officers present with the two corps above named, and with the 1st Native Infantry, and the officers and men of the European company, with officers of the two native companies of artillery. It is also feared, but is not known with certainty, that some of the families of the 32d (Queen's) from Lucknow, were in the station. After thus disposing of his unfortunate prisoners, NENA SAHIB marched down to Futtepore, nearly halfway to Allahabad, and there awaited the approach of the English force from the south. On the morning of the 12th of July Gen. HAVELOCK joined (after a long and harassing march) Major RENAUD's advanced column, and the united force, amounting to about 1,300 Europeans, with eight guns, 800 of the 64th, 300 of the 78th, 300 of Madras Fusiliers, and the company of Royal Artillery, under Capt. MAUDE, brought up from Ceylon, and a few irregular cavalry, was preparing to encamp about four miles from Futtepore when NENA SAHIB moved out and attacked it. Tired as his troops were, the general could not refuse the combat, and had the satisfaction of driving the enemy before him into, through, and out of the streets and inclosures of the town, and capturing 11 guns, without the loss of a single European, a result which he ascribes to the splendid practice of the artillery and the fire from the Enfield rifles of the infantry. He moved on towards Cawnpore as soon as his men were rested, twice again met and routed the thousands of the enemy, captured 15 more guns, drove NENA SAHIB back a fugitive to Bithoor, and reoccupied Cawnpore. There our intelligence for the present leaves him.

THE NUMBER MASSACRED.

The *Phenix* gives the following statement of the number of European troops with Sir HUGH WHEELER, at Cawnpore: "We may mention that the European troops with Sir HUGH WHEELER consisted of about 60 men of the 84th Queen's, 17 men of the Madras Fusiliers, and the first company of the sixth battalion of Artillery. It is also known that at the time of the outbreak at Cawnpore, about 60 women and more than that number of children, belonging to the 32d Queen's, were there, but whether all these took refuge in the intrenchments, or whether any of them succeeded in making their escape to other places, is not known."

The Poonah *Observer* says: "We have been informed, on what we consider good authority, that NENA SAHIB, the chief of Bithoor, has some hundred and more European prisoners, whom he holds as hostages. These are, in all probability, the remains of Gen. WHEELER's force at Cawnpore."

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER AT CAWNPORE JUST BEFORE THE MASSACRE.

From a Calcutta mercantile circular, dated July 18, we learn that a Calcutta journal of that morning contained the following letter, written on the 24th of June by one of the officers of the party then holding out at Cawnpore, to a gentleman at Calcutta: "We are in a dreadful plight here. God only knows what is to become of us all. Our able and gallant leader, Sir HUGH WHEELER, is now no more. He received a mortal wound in the sally made the day before yesterday, and was brought into the intrenchment to breathe his last, among his own race. Nobly he fought, and bravely he fell, most deeply and sincerely regretted by his little gallant band. His death has cast a gloom [illegible] over our small [illegible] doomed [illegible]. We are short of [illegible] provisions—no water—and hardly any ammunition left. Now we are thinking of consulting together to capitulate to the enemy, our only and last resource; but are not the tender mercies of the heathen cruel? I send this letter by a trustworthy native servant of mine on to Allahabad, whence it will be posted to Calcutta. I know not if it will ever reach you. However, ere it reaches you, our fate will be decided. Oh! the wretchedness around."

The native servant mentioned in the [illegible] reported that he had learned [illegible] the remaining English party capitulated on condition that their lives should be spared. NENA SAHIB promised them security, and provided boats, in which they were allowed to embark; but, as they pushed off they were fired upon from a masked battery, and those who made for the shore were all shot or cut down.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S VICTORIES.

ALLAHABAD, July 18.—From Brigadier-General HAVELOCK to the Governor-General, from Futtepore, by telegraph, dated Allahabad, 13th July, 11 P. M.: "I have to acquaint your lordship that I have this morning attacked, and totally defeated, the insurgents, capturing 11 guns, and scattering their forces in utter confusion in the direction of Cawnpore. By two harassing marches I joined Major RENAUD's advanced column three hours before daylight, and encamped about 6 o'clock, four miles from Futtepore, where, pitching our tents, the enemy advanced out of Futtepore, and opened fire upon a reconnoissance under Colonel TYTLER. I had a wish to defer the fight until to-morrow; but, thus assailed, was compelled to accept the challenge. I marched with eight guns in the centre under Captain MAUDE, R. A., forming the whole of the infantry in quarter distance column, in support. Captain MAUDE's fire electrified the enemy, who abandoned gun after gun, and were then driven by our skirmishers and column through garden inclosures, and the streets of Futtepore in complete confusion. My loss is merely nominal; not a single European touched. My column had marched 24 miles up to the ground I write from; Major RENAUD's, 18 miles. The conduct of the troops in sustaining the fatigue of so long a march, and enduring the heat of a frightful sun, is beyond praise. The enemy's strength is said to have been two regiments of cavalry, and three of infantry, and 11 guns."

From Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, Camp Kullianpore, dated 14th July, 1857.—"We have taken every gun from the rebels at Futtepore, 12 in number; this has enabled me to equip and take into the field nine excellent guns instead of six lighter, and with the facility of also bringing into action six light six-pounders."

From Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, Camp Pandoo Nuddy, dated July 15, 1857.—"My troops were twice engaged this morning, and captured four more guns, with trifling loss; a strong advanced guard, under Colonel TYTLER, drove the enemy out of all entrenched positions in front of the village of Oung, after a resistance of two hours and a half, during which the mutinous cavalry, in considerable force, made frequent attacks against my baggage, which compelled me to use every available detachment and gun against them; at noon we attacked their entrenchment at the bridge over the stream; the resistance here was short but spirited, and two guns taken were of large calibre. The Madras Fusiliers particularly distinguished themselves."

From Brigadier-General HAVELOCK, dated Cawnpore Cantonment, July 17: "By the blessing of God I recaptured this place yesterday, and totally defeated NENA SAHIB in person, taking more than six guns, four of siege calibre. The enemy were strongly posted behind a succession of villages, and obstinately disputed for the 140 minutes every inch of the ground; but I was enabled by a flank movement to my right to turn his left, and this gave us the victory. The conduct of the troops was admirable. NENA SAHIB had barbarously murdered all the captive women and children before the engagement. He has retired to Bithoor, and blew up this morning on his retreat the Cawnpore magazine. He is said to be strongly fortified. I have not yet been able to get in the return of all killed and wounded, but estimate my loss at about 70, chiefly from the fire of grape."

THE BATTLE OF AGRA.

DESPERATE FIGHTING—RETREAT OF THE BRITISH.

From the Mofussilite.

The last number of the *Mofussilite* was published at our printing-office, in the station of Agra, on Friday, the 3d inst., since which time events of the most stirring nature have occurred; and we now, in consequence, print the paper within the fortress of Agra, where we, and the whole of our local subscribers, have been located since the 5th.

At the end of last month it was pretty generally suspected, and perhaps actually known in some quarters, that a very large body of rebels, consisting chiefly of the men of the regiments which mutinied at Nusseerabad and Neemuch, were approaching Agra; and preparations were accordingly made for their reception—or rather it would be more correct to say, that preparations were made to avoid them, insomuch as day after day the Christian inhabitants abandoned their houses, and took up their permanent quarters in our fort, which the authorities had previously cleared out, and made as habitable as circumstances would admit, besides placing it in as good a state of defence as the means at their command rendered possible—guns and ammunition being abundant, but experienced gunners scarce.

On the 2d inst. the Kotah Contingent of horse, foot and artillery—up to that moment believed by some to be loyal—marched into cantonments, to the great alarm of the majority of the residents; and then to the astonishment of all, one detachment of them was sent to relieve the European guard over the jail, (in which 4,000 desperate criminals were imprisoned,) and another to guard Government-house. It being known on the afternoon of the 4th that the expected enemy were then close at hand, the contingent was [illegible]

Bicocque, with the 5th column (Sikh Light Infantry), 9th Punjab Infantry, 1st Punjab Infantry, fell back across the river via Aligunge, leaving the rear of the column, and the capture of the City and Cantonment, for want of cavalry they could not follow up.

To turn to Central India. The fugitives from Indore, and from two or three stations of the late Gwalior Contingent, have for the most part arrived in safety at Hoshungabad, south of the Nerbudda, where the 24th Madras Native Infantry received and housed them. Their sufferings were terrible. Exposed, many of them delicate women and children, (one of the latter I know only three weeks old,) first to intense heat, then to 36 hours' incessant rain, wading rivers up to their shoulders, half starved, half clothed, that they arrived at all is a marvel. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories the mutinies have been less extensive than was believed. At Jubbulpore the 52d Native Infantry are still behaving well. At Saugor the 31st, with the exception of a very few, remained staunch, and under their native officers, the Europeans having been forced to fly to this fort, drove the 52d out of the station, capturing their colors. We may now hope that this part of the country will hold out till the column from Nagpore, now on its way thither, arrives. Holtzapffel is staunch. Mhow has probably this day been reached by the Bombay column from Poonah. Neemuch is occupied by a party of the 72d Queen's from Nusseerabad.

The Deccan, though Nagpore is safe, is giving us a little anxiety here. Hyderabad being a very inflammatory place. However, the Madras force there is very strong, and the wing of the 13th Lancers is moving down there from Kirkee, while a Madras column will shortly advance from Bangalore to Kurnool to hold the southern part of the country in check.

Nearer home the Government is looking out to get at the other end of a string of which one extremity is discovered. The moolvie or high priest of the Mussulmans at Poonah has been arrested for treasonable correspondence with somebody at Belgaum. That somebody remains to be caught. The authorities are silent but wary and vigilant. In the north of the Presidency, at Ahmedabad, a few of the General Horse, some seven, broke out one day in open mutiny, and wounded an officer, who, they were shot or taken. Otherwise we have been quiet. The approach of the Mohurrum is causing a little, but I think needless, anxiety. I should mention that the Bombay Fusiliers have reached Lahore, setting free the 81st for service before Delhi. Madras troops are going up to Calcutta, whence two steamers have been sent for them. Large levies of Sikhs are being made in the Punjaub, and also in the Hansi and Hissar districts, now quite tranquillized by General Von Cortlandt. Burmah is all safe, having no Bengal troops in it now but six companies of the 25th, if indeed they have not are this left for Calcutta.

THE NATURE OF THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

From the London Times, Sept. 1.

The Indian mutiny is eminently a barbaric movement. It is such as what we call civilized States have always been liable to from the ruder nations whom they held in subjection—such, for example, as the Romans had to encounter, and did encounter with success, a hundred times from Gauls, from Britons, from Germans, from various Asiatic nations, and even at an earlier date from some of their own Italians. But in the old sense of the word, which is a very true sense, and has much significance, the Asiatics were always especially barbaric, and they are now much what they were thousands of years ago. So the precedents of this rebellion are antique, rude and fabulous. It is the rebellion of a pampered soldiery, the oldest incident of Asiatic history, and the worst feature of Rome when it declined into a barbaric Empire. Its seat is Central Hindostan, and it endeavors, happily in vain, to enlarge itself towards the coasts. It is the rebellion of the land against the sea and those maritime powers and influences which now have the mastery of the world. Whenever it reaches within a certain distance of the sea, or to a certain distance from its centre, it withers at once. Benares, Nepaul, the Punjaub, the Deccan, are unforeable to it, and when the Bengalese mutineers happen to be stationed at a distance, instead of endeavoring to establish themselves where they are, as they probably would if they had a chance, they converge and fall back on Delhi. This was the only metropolis they knew, and answered very well when fleets did not govern the world. That it should be a metropolis now is as absurd as the idea of going inland to Asia Minor, holding the supremacy of the Ægean and the Mediterranean, and even conquering Greece, from Ninevah, Persepolis or Susa. When Darius in his extremity desired the cooperation of his Admirals, he found they were powerless, for their ships were manned by Greeks. The crowning barbarism of this movement is the attempt to revive an effete dynasty, and an empire that has long been dismembered ever before we had to do with it. The power of the Mogul had long been restricted within the region of the present revolt, and the Proclamation now issued from Delhi invites the maritime and the North-Western States of Hindostan to prostrate themselves to a tyranny which they had long repudiated, and which many never did obey. They need scarcely be invited to consider whether they would find themselves better off under a Government at Delhi than under one whose virtual seat is the ocean, and which is at home in every port and on every shore. If too the mutineers of Central India all flock for mutual aid and encouragement, to Delhi, the maritime provinces, and those on the great navigable rivers, see what is thought of their danger if they should join the mutiny.

The barbaric element is one of inevitable weakness, and is the very reason of our dominion in the East. A handful of us rule 200,000,000 subjects, because we are open in our dealings, because we abstain from wanton cruelty and malicious vengeance, because we insult no religion, because we keep order—because, in a word, and on the whole, we give these many nations and divers religions greater peace and toleration than they would be likely to obtain from one another. A movement which exhibits the contrary of all these things must therefore be unpopular with all those who do not happen themselves to expect pay or plunder under it. The great bulk of the rich and also of the poor are evidently and most naturally averse to it. After several generations of British rule, they would rather not return to massacres of women and children, to avoid abduction and sale of women, to open jails, and general license of plunder and worse crimes; or even to what is more terrible than all—a reign of treachery. We have been surprised, it is confessed; we have been over-confident; but this over-confidence, of which the ambitious Mahomedan and the vain Brahmin have taken such an advantage, and which they found it so easy to flatter, is a more popular quality with the simpler class than the arts employed against it. The mass of these 200,000,000 know what to expect from us, and they know also what they are to expect from men whose weapons are secrecy and dissimulation. It is the weak old Asiatic, the traitor and the slave, who has been played against us. The men who went in a deputation to the officers in the Fort of Allahabad, where they were taking refuge, and besought them with tears to show more confidence by returning to the cantonments, and within twenty-four hours had massacred all but a few, whom they were roasting over a slow fire, with other unutterable cruelties, are not the men to win credit with mankind anywhere, so long as that mankind may choose its rulers. They don't belong to a governing race. There can be nothing noble or generous about them. Even their seeming gentleness is to be suspected. The sleeker, the softer, the smoother, the more dangerous. There are great varieties of races in Hindostan. Some of these are as honest and plainspoken as ourselves. Do they wish to be ruled by men whose embraces may be any moment an ambuscade? Thus far it is evident they do not. The barbaric nature always leans on the stronger element because it knows itself, and distrusts those which it knows to share its own weakness. We have supplanted the Mahomedans in their dominion over the Hindoos, because the latter really respect us more than they do the Mahomedans.

The type of the revolt is NANA SAHIB. He is the true barbaric ideal. It is he and his predecessors in the line of treachery who have kept Asia down since the beginning of the world, and made her the property and prey of any stronger race. Yet in a sense this man is Young Asia, and we see what we are to expect from communicating European arts and accomplishments to Hindoos without our religion or our manly character. It is said that he is quite an accomplished gentleman, he speaks English fluently and well; he was a constant visitor at Cawnpore; a great friend of the officers; a companion in their field sports; often invited to their picnics. His ultimate wrong we have already exposed. He has been entirely made by the British rule, and owes everything, his very existence, to us. Such is the man who, having induced his old friends and companions, the officers at Cawnpore, to capitulate, as they did chiefly on account of the crowd of poor women and children they had in the fort at the point of starvation, massacred the whole—no, not the whole immediately. Some of the women he sold openly in the bazaars to his soldiers. About thirty he kept for himself. All that is known of their subsequent fate is, that when this pampered and petted Indian gentleman found himself on the point of being attacked by General HAVELOCK he brought out the thirty Englishwomen to the front of his army and struck off their heads. These is the picture of Young India. This is the sort of man, not the wretched old puppet at Delhi, not the imbecile King of Oude, who would step into the place of Queen Victoria, should the mutiny ever come to anything. In that case, we see in this man the traits of the future. For our part, however, we trust to see in him the self-condemnation and early end of this movement. India has learnt something from us; it knows what the blessings of peace, order, and law; and it knows what it would be to fall into the hands of such men as NANA SAHIB.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND TO SUPPRESS THE REBELLION.

From the London Times, Sept. 1.

Some 25,000 soldiers, it will be seen, have left England for India since the 1st of July, but irrespectively of all these reinforcements which have been assembled at Calcutta from other parts of the Eastern dominions, or drawn from our other colonies in our neighbors. It is to be remembered that some efforts have been made with a prompt establishment and instantly after a crisis, to the transmission of our military resources, and we think, we may assume as many by no means inadequate, and by other European Powers in relative circumstances, will not be question. For those unfavorable indications which we have to record we have no apology to make. We are the first to see and severely reproach ourselves on the Hooghly our annalists for the safety of our countrymen, and to the condition their close, for the torrent of abuse which we are pouring in will an unfavorable comparison. It is enough, between sixty and seventy days may possibly suffice, under favorable conditions, to carry a good ship from Portsmouth to Calcutta, the desired hour may even now be at hand; for since the Bucephalus and Barham led the van of two squadrons two clear months

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THE CHINA WAR.

The late Battle of Fatshan—The future Plan of the British—Canton to be Captured and occupied—Arrival of Lord Elgin—Movements of the American Squadron—The Portsmouth at Bangkok—Hospitality of the Siamese Government—Visit from the Second King—Miscellaneous Naval News.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH, HONG KONG, CHINA, Thursday, July 2, 1857.

Since the attack made by the English forces upon a Chinese fleet of nearly a hundred junks, a few weeks ago, there has been no important occurrence in the progress of the war. Doubtless full accounts of that action at Fatshan reached the United States by the last mail; in many respects it was the most important which has occurred since the commencement of hostilities. The Admiral commanded in person, and is said to have been the second man to enter the Fatshan fort, which was captured after the junks had been defeated. Commodore KEPPEL—late in command of the *Raleigh*—behaved with very distinguished bravery. Every person in the boat except himself was either killed or wounded. As the boat was sinking, after being penetrated by shot, the Commodore jumped upon the after thwarts, where a cannon ball passed between his legs, and shook his fist at the Chinamen, exclaiming that he "would pay them off for this." He then threw himself into the water and swam ashore, and was soon after taken off by another boat, which had escaped safely from the destructive fire of the junks. Commodore ELliot, of the *Sybille*, was the first man to enter the fort. Many of the junks which were captured and afterwards burnt, were new and heavily-armed vessels—some of them mounting seventeen guns of large calibre. The total loss of the English is fifteen killed and forty or fifty wounded. I cannot help thinking that the effect of this victory—gained against such vastly superior strength and numbers, and occurring within a few miles of Canton—will be to intimidate the Chinese and convince them that they are unable to withstand successfully the determined bravery of the English.

The disturbances among the native troops in India have delayed the arrival of the forces which were dispatched from England. Lieut. General ASHBURNHAM, the Commander-in-Chief, and Sir ROBERT GARRETT, his second in command, are both here, as are several other officers, and, no doubt, as soon as their troops arrive, some decided steps will be taken towards the capture and occupation of Canton. The Admiral's force, which was already very large, was increased the other day by the arrival of the *Pearl*, the *Esk* and the *Tribune*,—three men-of-war steamers from the Pacific Squadron; and I believe that still more reinforcements are upon their way to join him. The gun-boats, eight or ten of which have arrived, prove most efficient vessels in these Chinese rivers.

Lord ELGIN, the new Plenipotentiary to Pekin, had arrived, at our last dates, at Singapore. He is expected here daily, and his arrival is looked for with much interest. It seems unfortunate that his arrival cannot be the signal for an immediate recommencement of operations against Canton; but I think nothing can be done there without the reinforcements.

The *San Jacinto*, flag ship of the American Squadron, is at Shanghae; the *Levant*, Commander SHIRK, had just come out of the dock at the same place, and at last advices, was at Foo-chow, on her way down the coast to this place. The *Portsmouth* arrived here on the 20th ultimo, after a passage of ten days from Siam. I think I mentioned in my letter from Singapore that the object of our visit to Siam was the exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded with that country last year. This exchange was satisfactorily accomplished after a stay of nearly three weeks in Bangkok. The impetus which has already been given to trade by our own treaty and that of Great Britain is very remarkable. Since the treaty was signed,—less than a year ago,—more than forty vessels, some of them among our finest clippers, have been registered at the American Consulate; and, when the *Portsmouth* left, there were nearly thirty ships of different nationalities, lying at the outer anchorage.

Our stay in Bangkok was made very pleasant by the generous hospitality of the Siamese Government. Not only did they send on board the ship repeated presents of fruits, vegetables, &c., for the officers and crew, but they insisted that Mr. BRADLEY, the bearer of the treaty, together with Capt. FOOTE and his officers, should be the guests of the Government during the *Portsmouth's* stay. The former palace of the Prime Minister was assigned to our use—and their majesties, the First and Second Kings, seemed desirous to prove, by every means in their power, their friendly disposition towards our country.

Just before the *Portsmouth* sailed, the Second King, in compliance with an invitation from Capt. FOOTE, came down the river from Bangkok to our anchorage, thirty-five miles distant, in order to visit the ship; and was so much gratified with his visit that he repeated it the next day, remaining on board nearly the whole of each day. He was accompanied by his son, Prince GEORGE WASHINGTON, and by a suite of officers and nobles. This is the first time that a King of Siam has ever visited a man-of-war, and it is justly regarded as an act expressive of the most cordial friendship towards the United States. His Majesty was received with the customary salute of twenty-one guns, with manned yards, and with other appropriate demonstrations.

The *Portsmouth* is maintaining her former enviable reputation for speed. She made one of the shortest passages on record from Singapore to Siam. And was one day less from Siam to this port than was the *San Jacinto* at the corresponding season last year, although the latter vessel was under steam all the way.

Lieutenants Young, QUEEN and STANDISH, who were ordered to join this squadron, arrived a few weeks since by way of California, and are now on board the *San Jacinto* at Shanghae. Among other changes recently made in the squadron, is the appointment of SAMUEL A. COOLEY, Jr., as Acting Purser of the Levant in place of Purser CARSON, returned to the United States; also, that of GEORGE B. BARNES as Acting Purser of the *Portsmouth*, vice Purser JOHN V. DEHON, resigned.

We leave to-morrow for Shanghae, where, it is supposed, the ship will be docked, as she is greatly in need of repairs. E. H. S.

Newspaper Announcements.

LORD ELGIN'S ARRIVAL—HIS MISSION.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

Lord ELGIN has arrived in perfect health. Two days were given to compliments on board. On the 24 he landed under salute from the ships and from the fort, and the troops were turned out and there was a grand review and parade. He dined at Government House, where he now resides, and the Admirals and the chief parties, civil and military, are the guests of the Government.

We have therefore a Plenipotentiary, whose all powerful hand we believe to be the same for the emergency, and we have leaders who, if ordered to do so, would take 10,000 men through China from the Yellow Sea to the Himalaya, but we have not got the 10,000 men.

It was very evident that Lord ELGIN's position will not allow him to remain idle in Hong Kong, and no

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[illegible] Lord ELGIN's arrival, the rumor spread that he was going to Japan, and it is not impossible that we may see the coasts of that mysterious island. The course taken by the American Commodore is always a regular opportunity of communication.

This state of things cannot be tolerated. Every one of these vessels must be disarmed, and some arrangements must be made whereby the cruisers of the Chinese Government shall be distinguished from and be made to act in concert with the cruisers of the European powers. Every country is bound to

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Elevation of Mr. Macaulay to the Peerage.

From the London Times.

Of the various Peerages which are about to be created, the public will regard with most interest that which elevates Mr. MACAULAY to the House of Lords. It is an honor which belongs peculiarly to the man, and which is a fitting, if not an adequate return, for a life spent in the public service, and devoted to literary labors of the most dignified order. It seems to say that he is the most popular author of the day, but we have to say more. With a style that compels attention, with a calm wisdom that commands assent, he has interpreted English history to statesmen and to the world. To us the history which he has indicted is worth volumes of abstract and conclusions of laws; it is our Bill of Rights and our code of political duties. We know better what we are, we know what our fathers fought for, we take sympathies with the aspirations of Whigs, we learn to respect the endeavors of Tories, we are less of partisans and more of patriots. To Barrow that history is worth all the constitutions that have yet been devised. It has been translated into many languages and widely read over the continent. Who does not remember the appearance of these volumes in that year of revolution—when all the peoples of Europe were meddling with fancy about forms that seemed to be tottering to their fall? It was with profound gratitude that, amid the universal wreck, Englishmen saw, as the historian described, how in their country liberty came to be linked with order, and restlessness and fastidiousness were made consistent with the inequalities of an aristocracy. It was a picture which we shall never forget. It was a picture also which we have little doubt, will one day bear fruit in every kingdom of Europe, making sovereigns more safe, and making subjects tremble for that crisis shadowed forth by the historian, in which "it may be necessary to sacrifice even liberty in order to save civilization." In this view, if we except Lord PALMERSTON, there is probably not an Englishman living who has more powerfully influenced the destinies of Europe than Mr. MACAULAY; and as for his influence upon ourselves, those who are fond of quoting the hackneyed saying of TERRASON of Salkoun would have a strange and most intelligible sense if they would give the preference over the maker of laws, not to the writer of ballads, but to the philosophic historian who leaves his mark as palpably as the great author whom Her Majesty is now about to honor.

There can be no more welcome addition to the debates of the Upper House than the orations which we trust Mr. MACAULAY will occasionally contribute on the great occasions by which the Lords every session vindicate their position. Although at one time he took a prominent part in the discussions of the House of Commons, his tone of thought and style of speaking were never quite suited to the bustling representatives of the people. It is in the Lower House that Cabinets rise and fall, that public moneys are disposed of, that the chief business of the country is transacted. The members are thus too strictly occupied with passing affairs, too intent upon the result of a division and the fall of a party, to care much for philosophy or history, even if the philosophy be adorned with all the eloquence of BURKE, and the history be presented with all the brilliance of MACAULAY. But, while the Commons are all for the present, on the other hand, prescription is the vital air of the Peerage, and in the House of Lords our philosophic historian will find an appropriate audience for that stately eloquence which carries with it so much learning and so much wisdom. Especially at the present moment must we rejoice at his elevation, in the hope that when we have crushed this Indian mutiny, and the time comes to consider calmly the future of our Eastern Empire, the views of one who has described in most glowing terms how England became possessed of that glorious prize, and who, in the preparation of a Code of Indian Law, has shown that he has most profoundly studied the wants of the Hindoo, will be expressed as he alone of living speakers can express them. Not only on our Indian difficulty, but on all questions of high public interest and a seat in the country will be a great accession to more weight, and who will be more gladly heard. As historian is statesman on his levels; and, while Mr. MACAULAY will still travel from century to century and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giving his advice in the present need.

News from Australia.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE DIGGINGS—EXPORTATION OF GOLD—ABOLITION OF STATE AID TO RELIGION—DR. LEICHARDT IN SUPPOSED CAPTIVITY IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA—ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT—MARKETS—THE PANAMA ROUTE.

Advices from Melbourne, by way of England, are received to July 23, and from Sidney to July 20.

The accounts from the diggings are generally favorable, both as regards the yield of gold and the discovery of new and available fields. Rushes are frequently reported, and business appears to be active. Disturbances have arisen at several places from jumping claims, and trespassing on private property, and in some instances serious affrays have occurred. At *Clunes* armed police have been called into action. The Chinese are constantly subjected to outrages, not even their dead being always sacred from intrusion.

The departure of gold ships from British ports from May 1 to June 23 has been as follows:

May 3, *Spitfire*, for London, 68,520 oz.; May 6, *Lightning*, for Liverpool, 22,853 oz.; May 11, *Summer Cloud*, for Liverpool, 7,961 oz.; May 14, *Sardinian*, for Liverpool, 4,902 oz.; May 21, *Great Britain*, for Liverpool, 101,847 oz.; May 29, *Simla*, for Suez, 3,125 oz.; June 1, *Anglo-Saxon*, for Liverpool, 24,924 oz.; June 12, *True Briton*, for London, 61,694 oz.; June 16, *Montmorency*, for Liverpool, 50,187 oz.

The proceedings of the Colonial Legislature had demonstrated the strength of the ministry and the pertinacity of the opposition.

The Government Land bill was read a second time on the 20th of June.

On the 2nd of June, Mr. MOORE, the Attorney-General, brought forward a series of resolutions, of which the principal was the following: "That it is expedient to abolish the state aid to religion after the 31st day of December, 1859."

The resolution was carried by a majority of 31 to 23.

The several trades of Melbourne have established operatives' societies, which hold regular meetings. The principal object they seem to have in view is a diminution of labor.

A convict named GARNER, now at Cockatoo Island, has caused great excitement by stating that he actually knew Dr. LEICHARDT to be alive and in captivity. His account was substantially this: That far in the interior, beyond even the bounds of pastoral enterprise, was a tract of rich, well-watered country, peopled by a colony of runaway convicts, who had taken to themselves native wives, and who kept up a communication with the settlements by means of pack-horses, obtaining by this means not only new recruits of their own stamp, but supplies of luxuries and necessaries. Dr. LEICHARDT and his party, he said, came suddenly upon this colony directly after leaving the settled district, and, for fear he or they should divulge its existence, were forcibly detained. GARNER offered, if liberated, to lead a party to the spot, but stated that his brother and uncle also convicts, had been there as well as he, and sought, we believe, that they should be liberated also. At first the promulgation of his statement excited some hopes; for, although romantic and improbable, there appeared a possibility of its being true. He asserted that the last of LEICHARDT'S camps, discovered by Mr. HOVENDEN HERY, during his expedition in 1852, was within 200 miles of the settlement he professes to describe. His statement is altogether at variance with Mr. HERY'S report, and that gentleman being at present in Sydney, as well as Mr. GIDEON LANG, M.L.A., Mr. FENNY, of the *Condamine*, Mr. CALVERT, (who accompanied Dr. LEICHARDT on his first expedition, and Mr. MACARTHUR, of Darling Downs, a further investigation will take place before them. The examination to which GARNER had been subjected leaves little doubt that the report of Mr. HERY is quite correct, and that the story of GARNER is a mere fabrication made with a view to obtain his liberty.

On the 2d June, Mr. EDEES, the new Treasurer, made his financial statement, when the grand totals exhibited were: revenue for the year, including balance from last year, proceeds of taxes, and sums to be reimbursed to the Treasury by sale of debentures, £4,102,425 1s. 10d.; expenditure, £4,085,442 7s. 7d., leaving an estimated balance available for the service of next year of £16,981 14s. 3d.

The following notice of the state of the Melbourne markets is from the circular of Messrs. MACKAY, BAGNALL & Co., dated Melbourne, June 23: As regards trade generally, inactivity is the rule. Large transactions in some articles have taken place, but they have been principally between merchant and merchant. As we have usually said, the weathers will not respond to the rise in prices. They are working off their old stocks, and buy from hand to mouth, to complete their assortments.

A Correspondent writing from Sidney, says: With reference to the abolition of the mails of the Panama route, I am happy to state that a provisional arrangement has been entered into with Mr. Warner, the agent of the Royal West India Mail Company. The following gives the substance of the conditions laid down:

1. The Government of New South Wales to pay the whole of the annual subsidy of $80,000.

2. The Company not to make any sub-contract with the other Colonies of any one of them, without the authority of New South Wales.

3. The contract to be ratified by the Sydney shareholders within six months from the date of the agreement.

The Imperial Government will be requested to arrange the matters of detail.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Baltic.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

Since Friday, the weather has continued most brilliant, and harvest operations are now drawing to a

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day for a few lots. Prime

Tallow steady, at 62s. 6d. for Dutchers' Association. In rosin, a small business has been transacted, closing quotation for P. V. C. being 4s. spot, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4½d. Spirits turpentine, and 42s. 6d. for three months of the year.

Cotton—The market has been steady, and prices are firm at Friday's quotations. In Manchester there has been somewhat checked by the high rates asked. "Middling" Orleans, 8¾d.; Mobile, 8 12-16d.; Texas, 8¾d. ⅌ ℔.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

Cotton—The sales of the three days amounted to 20,000 bales including about 4,000 on speculation, and 1,500 for export. The market closed firm at previous quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues fine, and rain is needed in the western districts, but the crops are reported in good condition. The arrivals of wheat are somewhat coasting, as to the Eastern counties, rather more delay in Wheat, at the prices of Friday, which therefore is the quotation on the spot. Today's market, in Wheat, the attendance of buyers was not numerous, and in Wheat, the sales made, which were in moderate extent, were at a general decline of 1d. ⅌ 70 lbs. Flour, very quiet, and rather lower. Corn—Mixed and Yellow in small request; White, 1d. ⅌ quarter cheaper, and nominal. A parcel of White Corn, to arrive per steamer from New-York, offering at 45s. ⅌ quarter delivered, without offers. We quote—Wheat, Red, 1s. 7d. @ 2s. 1d.; White, 1s. 9d. @ 2s. 2d. ⅌ 70 lbs. Flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s. @ 31s.; Western, 30s. @ 32s. 6d.; Extra Ohio, 32s. @ 33s. 6d. ⅌ barrel. INDIAN CORN, Mixed and Yellow, 32s. 6d. @ 33s.; White, [illegible] ⅌ 480 lbs.

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Provisions—Beef and Pork dull and nominally lower. Bacon quiet and declining. Lard dull, but [illegible] quiet at 70s. for North American.

Freights—Ashes steady at 42s. 6d. @ 45s. Rosin dull. Wine much wanted. Spirits of Turpentine [illegible] easier. Sugar and Coffee quiet.

WOOL—Is quoted nominal for export in [illegible]

LONDON WOOL MARKET.

An active demand existed for money, but the supply was good and rates were unchanged. Consols fluctuated somewhat, but closed firm at [illegible] for money and account.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

At Mark-lane, on Monday, there was an improved demand for Wheat at the prices of the previous Friday. Spelts were dull, and 2d. @ 3d. lower. Corn buoyant. Tea firm. Rice rather lower. Tallow firm at 62s. 9d. @ 63s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron selling at 60s. 6d. @ 60s. 9d. At Manchester spinners were demanding enhanced rates, but buyers did not concede the prices asked.

TEACHERS.

MISS E. NEVEUGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in one of the best schools in New-York, offers her services as assistant in the City and Country, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1,183 Broadway, corner of 36th-st., after 10 o'clock.

TUTORSHIP—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS had extensive experience in private and public teaching, wishes to find an engagement in a family or a school, and desires, also, to devote the remaining time to the education of a little girl, who would be at her own on the latter engagement. Apply at No. 1,183 Broadway, corner of 36th-st., after 10 o'clock.

AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION IN [illegible] Principal, [illegible] with [illegible] advantages, we possess a personal knowledge of many principals and schools in every part of the Union. For plan, address [illegible]

SMITH & BOYD, No. 365 Broadway.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS, Classics, French, and Spanish, in a [illegible] of 40 boys, in Rome, N.Y. [illegible] 14, next. Address [illegible] stating terms and [illegible] MAGOUN, Rome, N.Y.

MUSIC BY PROFESSOR LEE, QUALIFIED to teach music, French and the English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation as teacher in a family. By [illegible] Address Box No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO WISHES to spend the Winter in the South, a situation to teach the English branches, in a family or school. Best of references. Address MUSIC, No. 36 Ann-st.

BOARDING.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain a furnished quarter and bed room on 2d floor, with full board, in a strictly private and refined family. Must be in good repair, and the rent 14 and 16 st. Address, stating terms, &c., to H. K., Box No. 4,195; or, No. 200 Broadway.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES WITH best small children can find rooms, with private table and table if desired, in a first-rate house; located in the best part of the City; prepared by a [illegible] Apply [illegible]

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN OR WOMEN FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives, can be [illegible] with board, on the whole second floor; would be [illegible] to family; [illegible] Apply at No. 37 St. Mark's-place. References [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND [illegible] servant, in a good family and quiet neighborhood, [illegible] on or before Oct. 1. Address, with particulars, [illegible] No. 340 Post-Office, for one week.

BOARDING—AND FURNISHED ROOM WANTED BY a young lady, in a private family, or with a [illegible] family where she would be [illegible] Address Box No. 1,261 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third floor, handsomely furnished, to gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,261 Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board by applying at No. 1 Sumner-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN OR near Willow-st., Brooklyn, a room and bedroom, furnished for gentlemen and lady, and board. Address Box No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. References [illegible]

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board or in suites, with or without board. Rooms with gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and [illegible] Apply at No. 185 Madison-st., or No. 8 Rutgers Building, No. 500 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY DESIRING the comforts of a quiet home, would like to secure board in a private family, near 34 st. or 4th-av., before the 1st. Apply by letter to B., at the office of this paper.

NO. 13 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished apartments to let for the Winter to a party of gentlemen or a family, with or without table. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, [illegible] Hicks-st., between Fulton and Cranberry, from sixteen Wall or South Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE PARLOR and bedroom, [illegible] with board, can be obtained at No. 36 Sixth-st., near Bedford-st.

NO. 2 MONROE-PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board to single gentlemen and gentleman and their wives, or to a family.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.

SOLOMON & HARRY

Announce their location is REMOVED by their [illegible] store now opening on or about the 1st of [illegible] have determined upon selling their

FURNISHING GOODS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

IN AN UNPRECEDENTED MANNER IN PRICE.

In offering this announcement, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.

PARLOR FURNITURE, IN THE WARE OF

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,

MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.

N. B.—S. & H. being PERSONAL UPHOLSTERERS, [illegible] cheaper than any other house. Please call and [illegible] SIGN, located in every Window from the [illegible] Place.

WINDOW SHADES,

MADE TO ANY SIZE OR PATTERN.

Wholesale buyers will have an advantage [illegible]

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED HIS No. 111 Broadway, where he will keep on hand a full assortment of gold pens, gold and silver pens and pencils, [illegible] and retail.

[illegible]

SCHOOL AND PARLOR MUSIC BOOKS. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway. Publish several superior and very popular Collections of Music, consisting of GLEES, SONGS, DUETS and CHORUS, for social singing, the family circle, and the [illegible].

THE MUSICAL BOUQUET: A Collection of Songs, Duets, Trios and Choruses. Together with a New and Complete Course of Elementary Instruction and Lessons in Singing for the School-Room and Social Circle, by William B. Bradbury and Charles W. Sanders. Price 50 cents.

A beautiful work, containing a quantity of songs, part songs, glees and music of much higher and more attractive character than usual, and especially adapted for Young Ladies' Seminaries and High Schools. [illegible]

THE SINGING BIRD: [illegible]

SABBATH SCHOOL CHOIR. A new and copious Collection of simple, spirited and appropriate Melodies for Sabbath Schools, adapted to [illegible]. By W. B. Bradbury. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN GLEE BOOK. [illegible]

SINGLE COPIES of the above (except "Metropolitan") sent pre-paid to Teachers for examination on receipt [illegible].

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES of I. & P.'s publications [illegible]. All of Bradbury's and other popular Musical Works will be found at IVISON & PHINNEY'S.

[illegible] VOLUME IV. OF THE ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS; [illegible] POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, [illegible] will be published this week. [illegible]

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

REASON IN RELIGION. A MOST IMPORTANT WORK. Addressed to all thinking minds. ASPIRATIONS OF NATURE. [illegible] JAMES S. KIRKER, Publisher, No. 371 Broadway.

IMPROVED TANKS FOR AQUARIA—MADE by C. R. Bonnet, Jr., Newport, R. I. These tanks, having iron frames, are much stronger than those made of glass, while the interior, being coated with glass, is free from any deleterious substances, and may be put into immediate use without fear of destruction to stock. They are warranted to be free from leakage or taint. Sold by [illegible] RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

DINSMORE FOR SEPTEMBER. SECOND EDITION. This is the Original Time-Table Guide, published since [illegible]; always correct; ask for the Old Pioneer Railroad Guide. [illegible] pages, with a map, price 25 cents. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at [illegible] Gift Book and Map Store, No. [illegible] Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SPECULATORS IN REAL ESTATE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A GREAT BARGAIN.—The advertiser, a resident of the South, now in the City, has twenty-five acres of choice garden land lying within two miles of Peck-slip ferry, and about ten rods outside of the city Corporation of Brooklyn. [illegible] Address for three days ASTOR HOUSE, Room No. 98.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies at the foot of [illegible] East River. [illegible] Inquire at No. 331 South-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The entire stock of the [illegible] store No. 161 Chambers-st., selling off below cost, to close the business. Dealers, grocers, and families will find great inducements. The store to let, and fixtures for sale.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER LOCAL OR traveling, with a small cash capital, in a new and good paying business, fairly established. Address J. G., Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAFE of MURPHY & DIAMOND, No. 1,088 Broadway, on Sunday night, the 13th inst., a note for $400, drawn by McGuire & Evans, in favor of and indorsed by Wm. Diamond, payable in three months from Sept. 4, at the East River Bank. All persons are forbid negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped. Also, $30 in money, viz. five tens on the Chemical Bank, and two tens on the Greenwich Bank. The above reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of the thief, by MURPHY & DIAMOND, No. 1,088 Broadway.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, A plain GOLD RING, with a single diamond. A name is engraved on the inside. Whoever will restore the ring at the office of WM. V. McDANIEL, No. 61 Wall-st., shall be well rewarded, and will much oblige the loser.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ELEGANT CARRIAGE horses, 16 hands high, bright bay, and very showy in harness, kind and gentle, and perfectly sound, [illegible] Inquire at PHILIP CLEARY'S Livery Stable, [illegible], between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MULES, 15 HANDS [illegible], will broke and gentle. Inquire of [illegible] Burr & Co.'s, No. 134 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A [illegible] servant as thorough cook and laundress; [illegible]; also, two very experienced girls with unexceptionable references [illegible]. Apply [illegible] Hillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the fine washing and ironing; the other is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Call at No. 130 East 23d-st., third floor, back room No. 3. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girls, sisters, in City or country; one as superior laundress; does French fluting, crimping, embroideries, &c.; the other, chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroideries, &c., &c.; both will be found invaluable servants for capability and moral excellence; recommended as such by their late employer. Can be seen at No. 319 5th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, who understands cooking, baking and pastry; assists with the washing and ironing; [illegible] Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has lived with the most respectable families in this City, and can produce the best of City reference. Address H. B., corner of 19th-st. & the barouche place, Broadway, or No. 148 2d-av., between 10th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible] as an American Protestant woman, as cook and pastry cook; knows her duties in every particular. The other, a nice tidy German girl, as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 211 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS IN one family, one as cook, who does part of the washing and ironing, baking and plain pastry, understands meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and to do plain sewing, or regular waitress. The cook 25, the other 17. Call at No. 116 East [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who knows her business thoroughly, and has good City reference; also, as chambermaid and waiter, as cook and to wash and iron, as laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as engineer; he is fully capable of his business, and would be faithful to any person who would require his service; has the best of reference from his last employer, where he has worked four years. Call at No. 283 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-rate cook; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as laundress. Apply for two days at No. 103 St. Mark's-place, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; would assist with the chamber work; is a good sewer. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 60 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single man, who can refer to his late employer for his general character, capacity and capability. Address O. C., at the bookstore No. 799 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS.—A COPYIST OF TEN years' experience wishes an engagement to draw, copy and engross deeds, abstracts, &c., by the folio or at a salary. Good references as to ability, &c. Address W. D., Jr., Box No. 1,794 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young man, a situation as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Good reference given. Call at No. 160 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse; is a very neat seamstress; would have no objection to fine washing and ironing. Can come well recommended, and is a Protestant. Call for two days, at No. 37½ Laurens-st., corner Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH A PRIVATE family, as dressmaker and seamstress; can embroider and dress hair; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 139 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women as chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses and cooks. Also, by several very nice colored young women. Apply at No. [illegible] 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, permanent board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, where the comforts of a home and ladies' society could be enjoyed. Address FREDERICK, *New-York Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 139 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—COPYING BY A LADY, AT HER residence; lawyers or others, wishing writing executed with neatness and dispatch, will apply at the cloth store No. 22 John-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOOKS TO WRITE UP and post by double entry, copying or wrapper writing. Apply to, or address E. D. H., No. 376 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to mind children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do general housework and plain cooking, washing and ironing. Good reference. Apply at No. 317 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference given. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 79 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; HAS four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for 3 days. Apply at No. 871 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO THE housework, &c., of a small private family. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT AS COPYIST IS desired by a lady, who writes a neat and plain hand. Address M. E. L., office *Times*.

WANTED.—TO LAWYERS.—AN INDUSTRIOUS young man, who writes a good hand, and who has been in a law-office before, wants a similar situation. Address BETA, *Times* office.

CLEANLY, CHEERFUL, CAREFUL AND well-recommended servants can always be obtained at St. Mark's Employment Offices, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, and No. 31 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—CLERGYMEN, COLPORTEURS, teachers and students out of employ, who are willing to travel and transact a business which will be congenial to them, can find employment with a salary, or a liberal commission, by addressing D. & L., Box No. 3,157, Post-Office, New-York.

N. B.—This is positively a rare opportunity for energetic men of the classes above-named.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN Christian lady, as nurse—one who has had experience with children, is free from encumbrance, and enjoys good health. To one who is competent, and willing to assist in the care and education of three children, from two to six years old, liberal wages will be paid, and a home secured, if desired. Reference required. Apply at No. 134 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN, competent to do the work of a small family in the country. A trusty and acceptable person, who will take an interest, will be received as a member of the family, and have a good, permanent home, with reasonable wages. Address A. R. WATSON, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRINTER, CAPABLE of taking charge of the mechanical department of a weekly Newspaper and Jobbing Office. Good references required. Address M. S., care of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Nassau-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls to go a short distance in the country, on the Hudson; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 100 Chambers-st., from 9 to 12, for two days; wages $6 to $7.

WANTED—A COOK; PROTESTANT PREFERRED; one that understands her business, will assist in washing, and has good City recommendations, can apply at No. 43 West 26th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

MILLINERY.

MRS. E. M. HUBBARD & CO., NO. 7 BOND-ST.—Our first opening of FALL MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 17. A special exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week through the season. E. M. HUBBARD & CO.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 4 Mercer-st. [illegible], has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS.—J. SPENCE & SONS, No. 37 Division-st., will open on Wednesday, 16th, Paris pattern bonnets, also, a large assortment of ribbons, silks, satins, velvets, [illegible], flowers, &c., for the Fall trade.

BOGUS HYDROMETERS.—RESULT OF A trial of one of the Imported Silver Bogus Hydrometers, [illegible] made in imitation of the subscriber's Silver Hydrometers. [illegible] JAS. ADAMS, No. 46 Hudson-st., New-York, near Duane.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

100 [illegible] LOTS, [illegible] from $[illegible] to $350 each, in monthly payments, from $5 to $8, without interest, when prompt payments are made. This property lies between the 3d and 4th-av., a short distance above Harlem River, less than ten minutes' walk from the Harlem, Tenth-st. and Peck-slip ferries. Fare 6 cents. Also same distance from the 3d and 4th-av. railroad stations. Clerks, apprentices, artisans, mechanics and others have now an opportunity to secure a valuable building lot, and never miss the outlay. Parents, guardians and employers are earnestly solicited to examine this offer. Full particulars at No. [illegible] Beekman-st., or the corner of [illegible]-st. and Boston-road, Morrisania. ROBT. M. ELTON.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 4th-av., four story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 44, finished in the best style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Apply on the premises. Also the house and lot No. 180 East 21st-st., built in the best manner, all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 100 ft. House 22 by 45 ft. Apply on the premises for either of the above dwellings.

FOR SALE—OR THE LARGER PART TO LET—A first-class house, three-story and basement, 25 feet wide, 50 feet deep, lot over 100, 14 rooms, all the modern improvements. Also places, horses' stable; location healthy, and one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the City, improving very fast. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Mrs. LANE, on the premises, 46th-st., south side, third house from 5th-av. Omnibus and stages.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO-story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner, and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-av., third house on the right, south of the depot, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT ON LEASE, FURnished or unfurnished, a four-story brown-stone front house, built carefully in 1855, with all the modern improvements, furnished tastefully and substantially. Apply to A. BEEBE, No. 196 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE pleasantly situated in the 5th-av. The present occupants, a gentleman and his wife, wish to board with the party taking the house. Reference given and required. For further particulars apply to or address W. K., No. 323 5th-av. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d-av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 38 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEMON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR WILLIAMSburg, by the 15th of October, a small cottage, in good order and convenient for a family of four; must be in a clean neighborhood, and if in Williamsburg within 10 minutes' walk of the Ferry, or if in Brooklyn not more than 20 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry. Address, with location and terms, L. JAMES, office of New-York Times.

WANTED—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 6th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., *Box No. 4,093 Post-Office.*

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Mathew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM—ONE OF the very best on Long Island, within 15 miles of New-York, and half a mile of the railroad depot at Brushville. It is very pleasantly located on the Jericho plank-road, contains 115 acres of as good land as can be found on the Island; 107 acres under cultivation, and 8 acres covered with young locust. On said farm is a good dwelling-house, two barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or JOHN ANGUS, Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF SUPERIOR land, (120 acres,) or two of 60 acres each, finely situated on plank road, beyond Jamaica, L. I., adapted to country seats, gardening, &c., for cash or part Brooklyn property. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEPT. 29, 1857, AT TOMS RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., 50 tracts of land in that county, will be sold to close an assignment, and afford cheaper investments than Western land. For circulars, address BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Ames-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 266, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 106—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 94, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 269—Forsyth-st., No. 166—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 30, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 170—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 139—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 228—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 101—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 286, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 469—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 107, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 206 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 394—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th-av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution. Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale. Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee
on Buildings in Central Park.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next. E. C. HANGE, Register.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—TAKE notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the construction and use of a railroad for the transportation of passengers upon and through certain streets in the City of New-York, parallel to, west of, and near Broadway, and also upon such portion of Broadway as may be necessary to convey passengers between 59th and 14th sts.; and also for the necessary act of incorporation or association to carry out the objects of such grant.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—7TH annual target excursion; contended for 35 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 66 muskets. Captain PETRIE.

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open their new store on Tuesday, [illegible], with an entirely new stock, and invite attention to the large and choice assortment of SILKS, SILK ROBES A QUILLE, FLOWERED ROBES, DE LAINES, POILE DE CHEVRES, &c.

Also, an immense stock of Ribbons, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.

Stella Shawls, Plush Shawls, Chenille Shawls, &c.

No. 368 (old No. 80) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.

INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

of the newest designs received by every steamer.

Extensive styles of

NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,

in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

FALL CLOAKS AND MALTILLAS.

GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 318 Canal-st., (late No. 51,)

Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

RICH FRENCH LACES,
OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
CHENILLE AND VELVET BONNET MATERIALS, &c.,
are offered (for cash only) at low prices,
at No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.

Flounced Silk Robes at $20.
Very cheap; just received.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 479 Broadway.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.

EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,
As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe,
viz.:
PARIS,
VIENNA,
BERLIN,
MOSCOW, and
LONDON.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst.,
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW SILKS! NEW SILKS!

PLAIDED SILKS,
At 75c. and $1, worth $1 and $1 25.
High colored do.
At $1, $1 12½ and $1 25,
Black and colored ground
Bayadere do.
Plain white, Pink, blue and other colors do.
Bonnet's 36-inch black silk,
At $2, worth $2 50.
Other widths equally cheap.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., ORRIN TAYLOR.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.

In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,000 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
500 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,300 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broche and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS!
No. 551 Broadway.
GRAND OPENING OF FALL IMPORTATIONS!
$200,000 worth of DRESS GOODS, suited to every stage of MOURNING, including some of the greatest bargains ever seen. Also, several NEW FABRICS, very desirable, indeed.
This being the largest house of the kind in the United States, it possesses facilities and advantages unknown to small dealers.
OBSERVE—W. JACKSON, New Mourning Store,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

FRENCH MERINOES.

Plain Colored
French Merinoes.
Bright and Grave Colored
Figured ditto, handsome styles.
English ditto,
All Colors and Prices.
Plain Colored, all Wool
M. de Laines, finest quality, 4-4.
Variety of Dress Stuffs,
Of Latest Designs and Choicest Colors.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
ORRIN TAYLOR.

REAL LACES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall stock of
REAL LACE VEILS,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
Their REAL POINT LACE SETS will be found well worth the attention of ladies.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall importation of
CHENILLE PLUSH,
ORIENTAL EMBROIDERED,
THE NEW REVERSABLE,
BROCHE and PLAID SHAWLS.
DO. DO. FOR CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, just received.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, Sept. 14,
AT RETAIL,
SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.
Purchased at the recent Auction Sale. These goods are much under price!
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

FALL EXPOSITION,
Monday, Sept. 14, of
VELVET, BAYADERE and PLAID RIBBONS,
In new and magnificent designs.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOUR ROBES A QUILLES,
A NEW ARTICLE,
Just received per *Asia*,
Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

100 FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES, AT $20,
Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES
From Paris, just received.
COLLARS AND SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS AND CAPES.
Also, Mourning Sets, quite new, Infant's caps, insertions, edgings and bands.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles, Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit. Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

NOTICE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OUR READERS GENERALLY.—It is rumored—and we believe the rumor is entitled to credit, as thousands daily have realized its pecuniary benefits, and will vouch for its truth—that great sacrifices are being made on the entire immense stock of dry goods partially damaged by fire and water at No. 343 8th-av., in the establishment of GEO. KEYS, where the late fire occurred. This is the last week's sale of damaged goods, and great inducements will be offered in closing out the remaining stock, in order to repair the store and make room for an entire stock of new Fall goods.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
300 French Embroidered Jaconet sets at $3, worth $5.
200 French Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3.
200 French Swiss and Jaconet Collars at $3 50 and $5, worth $8. BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 479 Broadway.

PIQUE, MARSEILLES, CAMBRIC, AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.
We are just in receipt of
An extensive and well-selected stock of
The above goods, at extremely low prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 479 Broadway.

RICH BAYADERE STRIPED SILKS.
For 50c. per yard, worth $1 50 per yard.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 479 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!!
Stella Shawls with rich Chenille Borders,
A new and beautiful article.
Price from $6 to $16.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 479 Broadway.

GRASS, LINEN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND BANDS FROM AUCTION.
100 dozen Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per doz.
300 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fancy boxes,) at $2 50 per dozen.
Also, a large assortment of Bands,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 479 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINO.
Purchased at late Auction sales.
And selling for 7s. per yard; worth 10s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 479 Broadway.

NEW STYLE PLAIDS FOR THE FALL.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 479 Broadway,
Will open this morning
One case poil de chevre plaids,
At 2s. 6d. per yard.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for White and Decorated French China, English Ironstone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
THE PUBLIC
may rely upon it, that every article in the list below, as well as the whole of our extensive and unequaled stock, is offered at full twenty per cent. below the current rates. An inspection of the goods will confirm this assertion.

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON-STONE WARE.

White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$18 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	65 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt Band Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50
White Toilet Sets	1 50
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	3 75

GLASSWARE.

Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	1 50
Crystal Cut Decanters, the pair	3 50

GAS FIXTURES.

Three-light Chandeliers	7 00
Four-light Chandeliers	8 00
Hall Lights	2 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, 2 joints	75
One-light Hall Brackets	50

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Casters, 7 cut bottles	4 75
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
HAS NOW OPEN,
A Superior Assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
Some of which are the Finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the Various Colors now worn.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS AND CAPS FOR FALL.
Paris Styles and home manufacture, embracing
a large and beautiful assortment
for adorning the heads of lovely
children, may be obtained at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning, a large assortment of New Fall Goods, of their own importation.
SILKS, POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS,
DELAINES and PRINTS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened their new stock of Fall Goods, of their own importation, containing a superb collection of
REAL THREAD LACES,
and RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 164 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the celebrated and incomparable
WELSH NIGHTINGALE,
MISS E. L. WILLIAMS,
the most surprising, fascinating, and original
WELSH, SCOTCH, IRISH, and
ENGLISH BALLAD VOCALIST,
ever listened to and applauded in any country. The management of this establishment having secured her exclusive services, at a heavy expense,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
The "Welsh Nightingale" will repeat to-day,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1857,
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as well as
IN THE EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
A new and entirely original MONO-VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT, or ILLUSTRATED SONG-DRAMA, prepared for her by Samuel Lover, Esq., author of "Rory O'More," the "Low Backed Car," &c., in which Miss Williams will sustain
TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS.
Sofa seats will be reserved for the accommodation of families, numbered tickets for which may be obtained during the day, at fifty cents each. Private Boxes, $3 each; Seats in private boxes, $1 each.
Books, containing a biography of the "Welsh Nightingale," as well as all her songs, are for sale, and may be had at the door.
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and every subsequent afternoon this week, the "Welsh Nightingale," at the earnest intercession of a number of distinguished families, and in order to accommodate the citizens of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c., will repeat her UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.
The evening entertainment will be repeated, as usual.
MONDAY AFTERNOON—The farewell appearance of WYMAN, THE WIZARD, who immediately departs for the South and West.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,
or Ocean and River Gardens, just completed, at a lavish outlay of means, by artists imported from Europe, is now open to the public, and comprises over one thousand specimens of Living Marine Animals and Vegetation, aggregated in a large collection of Crystal Tanks, of various sizes, in which the "Blossoms of the Sea" and fish of all kinds, may be seen enjoying themselves as in their ocean homes, in the bed of the river and ocean. In these tanks
THE WATER IS NEVER CHANGED!
the natural operations of the plants and animals keeping it always pure, and rendering a change superfluous.
The proprietors of the Museum manufacture these tanks of elegant form and sound materials, so as to render them a very pleasing addition to the embellishments of the conservatory, the garden, the parlor or the drawing-room. Mr. W. E. Butler will be in attendance at the Aquaria Saloon, to furnish information to such visitors as may desire to possess themselves of some of these latest novelties.
The "BOGUS BURDELL BABY" is still here, and may be seen during the day and evening, besides the Living Serpents, Happy Family, Grand Panorama, Studio, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG.
[illegible] SALOON, TUESDAY, [illegible]
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
MLLE. GASSIER [illegible]
Sig. GASSIER, Sig. ROCCO.
Mr. ANSCHUTZ and an Orchestra.
[illegible]
Aria (Barber of Seville) [illegible]
The "Streghe" (Paganini) [illegible]
[illegible] Tickets [illegible]
THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
THIS EVENING—[illegible]
VIEUXTEMPS and THALBERG
[illegible] in Brooklyn, at the Athenaeum.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16,
IL TROVATORE.
[illegible] FREZZOLINI [illegible]
Mme. FELICITA VESTVALI.
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, [illegible]
Conductor [illegible] CARL ANSCHUTZ.
[illegible]

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
This superb annual display of American skill and industry will open
THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, 15th, at 8 o'clock.
THE OPENING ADDRESS will be delivered in the Picture Gallery by Hon. HENRY MEIGS, [illegible]
[illegible] Grand Moving
PANORAMA OF THE RHINE
Will be exhibited, with an Explanatory Lecture, during the Picture Gallery at 8 o'clock.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be present during the evening, and add to the brilliancy of the occasion with music from the most popular Operas, &c.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.
NOTICE.—Owing to the unusually early opening of the Twenty-ninth Annual Exhibition, [illegible] parties who have found it impossible to have their articles prepared in season, the time for receiving goods for competition has been extended to [illegible] the 19th inst. [illegible]
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, [illegible]
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock with [illegible] overture.
Tickets, 50 cents. Children half price.
TUESDAY, Sept. 15,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS IN MAZULME.
[illegible]
M. DU TOUPET.
[illegible] MAZULME, THE NIGHT OWL.
WEDNESDAY—Signorina ROLLA and the WONDERFUL RAVELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Debut of
MISS JULIANA MAY.
The Manager of the Concerts of this distinguished young American Prima Donna respectfully announces that she will make her first appearance in Concert, at NIBLO'S, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., upon which occasion she will be assisted by several EMINENT ARTISTS. The sale of Tickets (which have been fixed at $1 each) will commence on Friday next, at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at the office of Niblo's Garden, where seats can be secured without extra charge.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence precisely at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall [illegible] Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
F. B. Conway [illegible] Stage Manager
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin at 7½.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
Second night of the engagement of the renowned comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who, having been welcomed by a crowded and fashionable auditory with the most enthusiastic marks of approbation, will appear for the second time in the new comedy, adapted by himself, of
MARRIED FOR MONEY,
received on its first representation with shouts of laughter and applause; and also in his celebrated and laughable farce of
PATTER versus CLATTER.
TUESDAY, Sept. 15, will be performed
MARRIED FOR MONEY.
Mr. Mopus (his original character) [illegible] Mr. Chas. Mathews
supported by the powerful company of this Theatre.
To be followed by
PATTER versus CLATTER.
Capt. Patter (with songs) [illegible] Mr. Chas. Mathews
To conclude (by express desire) with the drama of the
MAID OF CROISSY, OR THERESA'S VOW.
Theresa, the Maid of Croissy [illegible] Mrs. F. B. Conway
Sergeant Austerlitz [illegible] Mr. James Browne
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Fifty Cents
Parquette	Fifty Cents
Second Tier, or Family Circle	Twenty-five Cents
Third Tier and Gallery	Twenty-five Cents
Private Boxes	Five and Six Dollars

Seats may be secured daily and in advance. No extra charge.
Treasurer [illegible] Mr. F. Warren
Assistant Treasurer [illegible] Mr. Tryon

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene [illegible] Sole Lessee and Directress.
SECOND WEEK OF VICTIMS.
THIRD WEEK OF A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Such has been the success of these two admirable pieces that the management is induced to repeat them for a few nights longer.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1857,
will be presented Tom Taylor's new comedy, [illegible]
VICTIMS.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, [illegible], Peters, Stoddart, &c., and Misses Keene, [illegible], Charlotte Thompson, &c.
[illegible]
At 10 o'clock precisely will be presented the [illegible]
CONJUGAL LESSON.
Characters by Miss Laura Keene and Mr. J. Jefferson.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Sept. 15,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear in her great character of
CAMILLE,
being the sixty-seventh night of its performance by her in this City, and the three hundred and forty-[illegible] in the United States.
She will be supported by Messrs. Sothern, Dyott, [illegible], Norton, Whiting, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, and a brilliant cast.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
UNUSUAL ATTRACTION.
MR. J. E. MURDOCH,
The distinguished tragedian and comedian, in
TWO OF HIS POPULAR CHARACTERS,
YOUNG MIRABEL
AND VAPID.
Two Sparkling Plays To-Night.
TUESDAY, Sept. 15.—THE INCONSTANT;
Or, WINE WORKS WONDERS.
Young Mirabel [illegible] Mr. J. E. Murdoch
After which THE DRAMATIST;
Or, STOP HIM WHO CAN.
Vapid (a dramatic author) [illegible] Mr. J. E. Murdoch
Boxes and parquette, 50 cents; upper circle, 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor [illegible] Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette [illegible] 25 cents.
Pit [illegible] 12½ cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15,
For the first time this season, Shakespeare's great Tragedy of
OTHELLO, MOOR OF VENICE.
To conclude with the Spectacle Drama of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager [illegible] A. H. Purdy.
Stage Manager [illegible] G. L. Fox; Treasurer [illegible]
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible] each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 15,
MASANIELLO, The Fisherman of Naples.
MAGIC HAND.
FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 3½ o'clock, a match for $5,000, three miles and repeat, in harness. George Spicer names [illegible] LANTERN; James D. McMann names [illegible] PRINCE. The cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock, and return as soon as the sport is over. Fare to go and return 50 cents.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.
N. B.—This race to come off, rain or shine.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—NO. 444 BROADWAY, opposite [illegible]. Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½. TUESDAY, Sept. 15—The performance will commence with the domestic drama of THE TRIBE [illegible] ALL. Laura Leslie, Mrs. Chas. Howard. To conclude with the burlesque of the INVISIBLE PRINCE. Leander, [illegible]; Don Leander, Mrs. C. Howard; [illegible]. During the evening a variety of dancing by Miss [illegible] and Miss Julia [illegible].
WEDNESDAY EVENING next, first appearance of Mr. Gardiner Coyne, the celebrated Irish comedian. [illegible] Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents; orchestra [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning,—[illegible]—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Nine Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship Baltic, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived yesterday. The news from Europe, which is four days later, is not of an important character. Nothing further had occurred with reference to the Atlantic Telegraph, but it seems to be definitively understood that the laying of the cable will be postponed until next Summer. It is reported that the threatened rupture between Naples and Sardinia had blown over. The Spanish Government is said to have promised that before proceeding to hostilities with Mexico, it will publish a manifesto explaining the question at issue, and [illegible] the Mexican Government to open fresh negotiations. No statesman in Europe [illegible], for a moment, that there is any danger of a [illegible] between the two countries. An interesting item in the English news is the promotion of [illegible] THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY to the Peerage, under the title of Baron MACAULAY.

We devote a large portion of our space this morning to the thrilling accounts from India. The massacre at Cawnpore, of which some particulars are received, is probably the most treacherous and bloodiest act ever recorded in the history of any country. In the small fort at this place, some 90 English troops, with over 300 women and children, had taken refuge under the orders of Sir HUGH WHEELER. The extensive plain without the fort swarmed with thousands of the ferocious mutineers under the command of NENA SAHIB. The besieged waited and waited, but in vain, for relief. At last Sir HUGH, on whom the hopes of all rested, fell, mortally wounded, in one of the gallant sorties that he had made against such fearful odds, and, with starvation staring them in the face, the garrison then surrendered on the condition that they might descend the river to Allahabad. No sooner, however, had they got into their boats than NENA SAHIB shot down every man, woman and child. Not one escaped. General HAVELOCK subsequently arrived, at the head of 2,000 British troops—too late to prevent the massacre, but not too late to avenge it. Cawnpore was retaken, and NENA routed in two engagements at [illegible] he was in his intrenched camp at Bithoor, where General HAVELOCK was preparing to attack him. Not less interesting than this are the narratives of events in other parts of India. There had been several fierce engagements before Delhi, all resulting in the repulse of the mutineers. The besieging force, numbering only 7,000 men, was altogether too small to risk an attack or venture within a city containing a hostile population of about 150,000 souls. They were, therefore, compelled to await reinforcements. At Agra the British had been obliged to retire before the mutineers. All [illegible] the former could muster, including the garrison [illegible] and the civilians, did not amount to 1,000 men, while the latter were over 10,000 strong. Fearing the repetition of the tragedy enacted at Cawnpore, the English, though so greatly inferior in numbers, determined to anticipate the assault, and sallied forth in a body to meet the mutineers. Unfortunately, their ammunition failed during the engagement, and in their retreat they suffered heavy loss. Their situation, by latest accounts, was conceived to be a most critical one. Upon reviewing the whole news by this arrival, the tide may be regarded as turned in favor of the British. By the recapture of Cawnpore, Lucknow and the Northwest are considered saved; and if the report be true that Brigadier-General CHAMBERLAIN was approaching Delhi at the head of 7,000 men, the fall of that city may take place earlier than most people anticipate.

Our correspondent, writing on board the U. S. sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, now at Hong Kong, sends us an interesting budget of news. The event of the day was, of course, the arrival of Lord ELGIN, the British Plenipotentiary. Some insight is given into his future policy. It is understood that he will at once give the Emperor an opportunity to repudiate the acts of YEH. If his Celestial Majesty refuses to do this, war will be declared, and Canton will be occupied by the British. The *Portsmouth* had been to Bangkok, where, according to our correspondent, the American officers had received the most marked hospitality at the hands of the Siamese Government.

We have received a brief telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, anticipating the arrival of the California mail steamer, now overdue at this port. No California news of importance is reported. The San Francisco markets were active. From Panama we learn that the South Pacific mail steamer had arrived, bringing intelligence that Mr. SULLIVAN, the British minister at Lima, had been murdered. As the character of this functionary was notoriously bad, no one will be surprised at his untimely fate. The Revolutionary movement in Peru seems to have made no further progress. It is virtually dead. We have no intelligence of special interest from Central America. The Costa Rican Government has decreed that the expected Walker expedition is piratical, and that those connected with it will be punished by death.

Syracuse will be again to-day the scene of political excitement. The American State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers meets to-day; and as there is an apparent desire on the part of the prominent men of the organization to nominate a strong ticket of new men, considerable interest will be felt as to the result of the deliberations. Under our telegraphic head will be found a list of persons who are expected to be brought forward as candidates.

Yesterday Judge DAVIES decided to continue the injunction against the defendants, in the case of The New-York and Erie Railroad *vs.* The Buffalo and State Line Company. This controversy arises out of a contract on the part of the defendants to operate their road impartially as regards the interests, and the Central Line of Railroads; and to grant no facilities to either, to the injuring of the other. There was to be a uniform rate of fare and freight per mile, &c., &c. The plaintiffs allege that passengers over their line were obliged, when passing over the defendants' road, to pay a larger fare than those from the New-York Central road. The defendants assign, as a reason for this, that it is done in consequence of the plaintiffs reducing their fare from Dunkirk to New-York. The plaintiffs commenced a suit against the Company, and obtained a temporary injunction against them, which they moved to set aside. This motion was, however, denied, with costs.

In the case of [illegible], suspected of having caused the death of his infant child, the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict, yesterday, in effect that the death of the child was caused by a fall while in the arms of its mother, who was precipitated down a flight of stairs by a push or blow from her husband. [illegible] was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, LEONARD [illegible], charged with the murder of THOMAS [illegible] on July 4, at a house in Worth-street, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. Sixteen parties, charged with circulating counterfeit bills on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts and other banks, were arraigned, and three or four pleaded guilty, and were tried. The trial of the rest of the counterfeiters will be continued to-day.

The Police Commissioners held a meeting, yesterday, at their rooms No. 88 White-street, at which all the officials were promptly on hand at the hour appointed (12 o'clock.) They appeared much improved by their vacation, and met each other with that cordiality which distinguishes the reunion of old friends, and augured well for the business before the Board. They resumed the old farce of balloting for a person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER, and after trying it some half-a-dozen times without agreeing, unanimously voted to defer the further consideration of an election until Monday next. Some controversy arose between Mayor WOOD and the other Commissioners about the pay of the special patrolmen of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, who had been retained by advice of the Deputy-Superintendent when the others were discharged. Some other miscellaneous business was attended to, when they adjourned to Friday.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the September Term, opened yesterday, *pro forma*. A panel of 250 Jurors was ordered for the trial of CANGEMI, the murderer of ANDERSON, the policeman, on Monday next, and of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, on Monday, the 28th. Ex-Judge WHITING is to assist District-Attorney HALL in the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

The "Scott Legion," composed principally of Pennsylvania volunteers during the Mexican War, arrived in this City yesterday, from Philadelphia, to participate in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico. They landed at the Battery at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and were received by the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, the veterans of 1812 and the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia. They were escorted to the City Hall and through some of the principal streets to the Mercer House, where they were formally welcomed and partook of a collation. They afterwards went to Wallack's Theatre. They are accompanied by Beck's Band and are stopping at Tammany Hall.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and discussed the subject of the Gold Snuff-Box and Mr. ANDREW JACKSON, Jr.'s conduct in relation thereto, at great length, and in the plainest terms. One member went so far as to call him a thief, and intimated that he ought to be arrested for grand larceny. Aldermen BLUNT and TUCKER were the only members who came to his rescue. A full report will be found elsewhere.

At the Board of Councilmen, last evening, there was some difficulty in assembling a quorum. The principal business transacted, was concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in discharging the Gold Box Committee, with thanks for the impartiality of their exertions. Councilman OTTARSON ineffectually endeavored to get a Committee to report as to whether any members of the Board held Government, State or City offices incapacitating them for a seat in the Council. Councilman WAUGH was peremptory in denying to Councilman OTTARSON the courtesy of permission to explain his vote, and some personalities were exchanged. Some explanations were afforded as to redistricting the City, but, on motion, the subject was withdrawn.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, afternoon, and allowed bills to divers persons for indexing and extending tax books, amounting in the aggregate to $1,420.90.

The Financial Pressure.

With a new week we confidently trust that a new temper will begin to manifest itself in the transactions of our business world. The panic which for the moment paralyzed the purely speculative branches of enterprise and checked the natural flow of the more legitimate tides of commerce, is now confessedly at an end. The many and comparatively serious failures which have occurred outside of Wall-street are beginning to be viewed in a natural light, as the mist and smoke of the financial stampede roll away, and men are everywhere contemplating the present with less perturbation, and weighing the chances of the future with a more steady hand. This is as it should be. Whatever stringency has been felt, or shall for the next few days to come be felt in the money market, will be attributed to its true causes, and the impending revival of the Fall trade will neither be delayed nor dampened by what has occurred.

This we say, as fully believing that the Banking institutions of the City, as a body, will pursue from this moment a wiser and more consistent course in their relations with the commercial community than was adopted by some among their number in the midst of the confusion and the alarm which followed the crash of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The curtailment of Bank facilities to a certain extent was a measure to have been anticipated in the first moments of such a convulsion as that through which we have passed, or imagine ourselves to have passed—the imagination of a disastrous reaction being for all practical purposes almost as deplorable an event in the history of our commerce as the reaction itself could be. But how such a curtailment, vitally affecting as it must all the arteries of the commercial body, should be accomplished, and to what extent, are questions not to be safely settled in a flurry of financial fear and excitement, and some of our leading moneyed institutions must begin to perceive that they were guilty of hasty and imprudent action in these premises, the consequences of which not to their customers and the public only, but to themselves also might have been somewhat perilous had not the state of affairs been radically much more sound than those who counseled this action were willing or able to understand. It seems to have been quite forgotten in not a few instances that under our Banking system a reduction of deposits must inevitably follow *pari passu* upon a reduction of discounts, and that while the circulation of our Banks is pretty certain to take care of itself, the solvency of these institutions is principally dependent upon their relations with their depositors. The deposits are the main basis of the transactions of the Banks, and while a run of note-holders is not likely to trouble any of our City Banks, a run of depositors would be a very different affair, particularly in the case of institutions which can show, as do some of ours, but one dollar in specie against twelve of deposits. It is rather curious, and may not be uninstructive, to see how the columns of Loans and Discounts, and Deposits, stand related to each other in some prominent instances before, and since the storm now blowing away. One Bank which on the 15th of August exhibited $7,618,000 of Loans and Discounts, against $6,535,000 of Deposits, on the 5th of September finds a curtailment of over a million in its loans balanced by a withdrawal of two millions and a quarter of deposits. Another cuts off in the same space of time half a million of discounts, to lose a million of deposits. On the other hand, institutions which maintained a firm front, or even extended their loans during the tempest, keep or even raise their average of deposits in a similar proportion. These facts will not be lost sight of by the business community, nor will they be thrown away upon the Banks and banking-men. We shall witness during the coming week a more steady, and above all, a more uniform management of what may fairly enough be called the sails of our ship.

But the lessons of the last fortnight ought not to be lost sight of, and among these lessons certainly none is prominent than the conviction which we have gained that the Banking-houses of this City need a much more intelligent concert of action than is now visible among them. There is no single financial authority, either in the shape of a man or of an institution, whose opinion can be looked to with confidence by the financial bodies of the City in a time of trial. In an earlier epoch of New-York commerce, men like LYND CATLIN or Mr. GALLATIN did for the community by force of recognized discretion and ability what the Bank of England or the Bank of France does now, by virtue of power and position for the communities of those countries. It is, of course, impossible to look for any such central control in the actual state of our commercial world, but why is it not practicable to organize an association of the City Banks with a view to conference and combined action, not only in emergencies like that through which we have just passed, but in the usual course of affairs? Such an association, it is true, might interfere with the almost reckless pursuit of individual profit which now characterizes our Banks, and might break up the system of *impossible profits* which at present obtains. But these results, however much they might be deprecated for the moment, and by particular parties, would eventually enure to the great good of the whole business of the City. And the action of such an Association might, also, have the very desirable effect of anticipating the interference of the Legislature, in regard to certain matters which must undoubtedly undergo an early revision and modification. The questionable results of the practice of paying interest on Deposits have demonstrated the necessity of a reform in that direction, for instance, and as we have a firm faith in the general disadvantages of over-legislation in commercial matters, we should be glad to see this and all other necessary reforms taken in hand by an organization of sound, practical and responsible financiers, capable of acting immediately on all the elements of the questions which may come up before them. In the Clearing-House we have the material form ready to our hand of just such a financial congress, while the successful career of the Association of Underwriters is an augury of good for the conception, if judiciously carried out.

New Addition to the British Peerage.

Some new seeds of hereditary wisdom are about to be planted in the somewhat ungrateful soil of the British House of Lords. The influence of the "families" is to be acknowledged by the bestowal of a coronet upon a member of the great Whig house of Cavendish. An Earldom is to be the reward of the indomitable piety and the productive estates of Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, while a gentleman who bears the great name of Sir HARRY VANE is to be allowed to extinguish a cognomen too distressingly brilliant, under some fantastic and more agreeable title. These creations may be regarded as mere matters of course, and as examples of the service rendered by the institution of the Peerage in the routine of English party life, a service as nearly as possible analogous to the use which our own political leaders make of the Diplomatic Corps. English Premiers and American Presidents would often be sadly puzzled how to dispose of a faithful, but incorrigibly tedious, and generally oppressive adherent, if there were no patents in the portfolio of the one, and no foreign missions at the command of the other.

Still another office, and a most important one, of the British Peerage system, is illustrated in the offer of a coronet, which has been made by Lord PALMERSTON to his inveterate opponent, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, an offer which the *Times* and other Ministerial organs are sedulously urging "Little Finality" to accept as a homage which all Britain desires to see paid to his transcendent talents and distinguished public services. Lord JOHN, however, has probably not quite forgotten the very different language in which his "talents" and his "services" were described by the same journals, not six months ago, upon the eve of the general elections, and it would be surprising indeed if so old a wire-puller were to suffer himself to be deluded by the Siren of Printing-house-square into exchanging the sword of Achilles, in the Commons, for the slumbers of Nestor among the Peers. The cotemporary, friend, and biographer of TOM MOORE is certainly no longer a youngster—but it is, to say the least of it, rather cool in the organs of the actual Premier of Great Britain to hint in so direct and Hibernian a fashion, that forty years of experience unfit a man for dealing with the fiery activities of the Lower House. If we are not very much mistaken, Lord PALMERSTON is, by several years, the senior of the vivacious little statesman whom he proposes so kindly to superannuate.

But the Peerage of Great Britain has its national as well as its partisan uses, and while Lord PALMERSTON has shown considerable moderation in availing himself of the latter, he has distinguished his administration by a singular and conspicuous vindication of the former. The elevation of the veteran Marquis of LANSDOWNE to the Dukedom of Kerry is a just tribute of respect to a man who has really served his country with spirit, loyalty and good sense, and who has adorned the society of Great Britain with his accomplishments while he enlightened her councils with his wisdom. But the patent which confers the style and dignity of an English baron on the great historian MACAULAY, signalizes a new era in the relations of the ruling classes in Great Britain with the mind of the nation, and affords a striking example of that elastic quality inherent in the Constitution of the British Government and of British society which has so often saved England from impending peril, and has constituted in so wonderful a degree the progress of principles in that country with the sanctity of vested rights and ancient privileges. The Peerage, which may almost be called the distinctive feature of the feudal system, and which on the Continent of Europe has proved so stubborn an obstacle to the march of popular power, has adapted itself in England with amazing facility to the successive changes which have come over the spirit and the life of English society. Its barriers of steel gave way, at first, at the touch of the royal prerogative when England swayed from feudalism towards monarchy. It proved as tractable to the influences of Parliament when the territorial oligarchy superseded the despotism of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Legal learning and forensic ability—success in statesmanship a mere usefulness in political manœuvring—each in turn claimed and obtained in the Peerage the recognition they had received in the social life of England. The rise of the money-power was acknowledged in the same way, and when the world saw—

> "Lord STAFFORD mines for coal and salt,
> The Duke of NORFOLK deals in malt,
> The DOUGLAS in red herrings;
> And feudal pomp and chartered land,
> Palace and park, and vassal band,
> Grow powerless to the notes of hand
> Of ROTHSCHILD and the BARINGS,"

her Majesty's Ministers bowed to the new force in the persons of the bankers BARING and LLOYD, and welcomed Lords ASHBURTON and OVERSTONE to seats among the heirs of the "signers of Magna Charter." The vast manufacturing interests of the United Kingdom were next acknowledged by the Barony of Belper conferred on Mr. STRUTT of Lancashire; and it has been reserved for Mr. MACAULAY to inaugurate the formal concession of political dignity to the strongest political power of the present age. Although the times have long since gone by in which an English coronet, in and of itself, could really lend any additional glory to a head circled with such laurels as those which Mr. MACAULAY has so manfully won, and which he wears so honorably—although the public opinion of England no longer regards the Queen's letters patent of nobility as a force operative upon the nature of the fortunate recipient, but simply respects them as a recognition of eminent services rendered, and an obligation upon the character—still an English Peerage is a distinction which no man need disdain, and which no sensible Englishman does disdain. In bestowing this distinction upon a celebrated Englishman whose claims to notice and to honor are those of a historian and a man of letters, the Government of Lord PALMERSTON have shown their sense of the unquestionable fact that in the perennial conflict between prescriptive authority and intrinsic power, the latter is steadily winning the day—that the men of acres and of ancestry in England are no longer masters of the situation, but that ideas, whether incarnated in the form of financial enterprises or of literary achievements, have made themselves felt and must therefore be respected. The hour of the banker and of the historian has come. The hour of the merchant and the journalist cannot be long delayed.

AN UNANTICIPATED COUP D'ETAT.—Mr. ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., has proved himself worthy of the honored name he bears. By the prompt exercise of his judgment in reference to the Gold Snuff Box, which his adoptive father bequeathed to the most valiant New-Yorker in the defence of his country and his country's rights, he has simply told the majority of our Common Council that he does not regard them as representing the majority of the people of the State. He requires much better authority that Major DYCKMAN is entitled to the precious legacy left in his charge before he will consent to deliver it. Mr. JACKSON spoiled a holiday, yesterday, for the friends of Major DYCKMAN, but then he performed service which will entitle him to the thanks of the people. General JACKSON bequeathed his Gold Box to the man who should be adjudged by his countrymen, or the ladies, to be best entitled to it by his valor; but our Common Council, with a modesty every way worthy of them, took upon themselves the responsibility of deciding a question which they had no right, in their official capacity, to touch, and acting for the people and the ladies, bestowed the gold box upon one of their own political companions. Alderman WILSON and Councilman MONEGHAN will understand that they are neither the people nor the ladies of the Empire State; and their special Ambassador of the Common Council, Mr. VAN TINE, has come back not only with Mr. JACKSON and the snuff box, but with a very large flea in his ear. Who shall have the gold box, is still an open question to be decided by the people and the ladies. But, how this decision will be made must be determined hereafter. The better way will be to put it to the popular vote at the next election, and, if the decision should not then be satisfactory, it will be time enough for the ladies to be appealed to to settle the question in their own sweet way; for, from their judgment, even the adopted son of General JACKSON will not be so lacking in gallantry as to dissent.

In the meanwhile, the thanks of the people are due to Mr. JACKSON for the common-sense view he took of the matter, and the promptness of his action. The conduct of the Aldermen last night, in reference to his conduct, will only tend to satisfy the public that he acted with commendable prudence in refusing to acknowledge the decision made by such a body.

Naval.

The number of men in all departments, now employed in the Navy Yard is 1,740. The foundation for the new building for the Bureau of Provisions and Stores is all excavated, and a considerable portion complete. It is to be 300 feet long by 100 feet wide, and like the other buildings, two stories high. The new purchase is nearly all filled up and the sewers nearly completed. The filling in of the plot for the main Barracks is progressing.

The sloop-of-war *Vincennes* is being fitting for sea, and could be got ready in two weeks if necessary. The Store ship *Supply* is also being overhauled and refitted. The frigate *Savannah* is in the Dry Dock, repairing, two months more will suffice to finish her.

The artesian well progresses favorably. At the depth of 30 feet a large supply of water was obtained. A steam pump will be employed on Tuesday to test the volume of water it will yield, and the water itself will be subjected to analysis to determine its fitness for the uses of the yard. There are about 300 men all told, now on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, viz.: About 70 in the crew, 50 marines and 180 landsmen. Fifty-seven men were sent from the *North Carolina*, to Boston, on Tuesday, for the frigate *Merrimac*. There is no difficulty experienced in procuring the best of men, and plenty of them for the service, and Captain SCHENCK says there is, of late, a perceptible improvement in the character of the men who ship. The Government pays $12 per month, with two months' advance, and a bounty for all who ship for three years; and if honorably discharged, each man at the end of his term of service is entitled to three months' leave of absence, during which time his pay goes on if he reships. These act as powerful inducements, and keep the Navy well supplied with choice seamen. This circumstance operates unfavorably upon merchant ships, in respect to the supply as well as to the character of seamen they must necessarily employ. Captain SCHENCK affords the men under his command every indulgence compatible with the nature of the service, and in return he says they all manifest great pride in keeping the ship in the best of order.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has signified to the Commander of the Yard that hereafter, each Member of Congress from the adjoining Congressional Districts are to have the nomination of an equal quota of the workmen employed upon the public works, subject to the approval of the Commandant. Hitherto, one or two Members of Congress have controlled pretty much all the appointments. The new Timber Inspector, Mr. ORR, has made several appointments in his department which, it is said, have obtained the approval of Commodore SMITH, the Chief the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Broadway Theatre.

That a theatre lives until it is killed, and the the Broadway Theatre takes a great deal of killing, are two valuable and easily ascertained facts. For an establishment long given over and utterly abandoned by the best theatrical physicians, the Broadway certainly looked remarkably convalescent last night. It seemed as if it were capable of prolonging its days with some jollity, and considerable comfort, and if need be, of hitting a tolerable blow or two in self-defence, when opposition gymnasts are around and demand muscle.

Possessing the greatest dramatic attraction of the City it is not remarkable that Mr. MARSHALL had a good house last night—that his theatre was crowded from pit to dome, nor will it be remarkable if the same happy result is of frequent occurrence, for Mr. MARSHALL, it is whispered, is in a dark conspiracy with two other managers to undermine, blow up and utterly demolish everything in the shape of opposition which the good City can produce, and for this purpose is at this moment preparing powder at Philadelphia and Boston. We shall be glad to see Mr. MARSHALL after the havoc, stalk out triumphantly, for he has had his trials and his elephants, his German Opera and his demon horses, and other troubles and sufferings too numerous to mention. It is time that the stream of public favor which used to flow so pleasantly to these doors once more resume its channel. Mr. MATHEWS is precisely the man to produce this result, and we congratulate Mr. MARSHALL on possessing such a desirable wizard.

The public were not fickle last night, nor forgetful. They welcomed Mr. MATHEWS as though he had been absent for a month only; they shouted till they were hoarse, and then figered. A better reception has been given to no actor in our recollection. The play commenced. It is called "Married for Money," and is one of those excellent petite comedies which Mr. MATHEWS and his associates were constantly making for the Lyceum. The story is simply that of a young man who marries an old woman for her money, and submits to her tyranny for a time as a part of the bargain. He is henpecked for two acts, but at last summons up courage to declare himself lord and master according to the inalienable rights of the married state. The fun of the piece consists in the affable way in which he tries to convert the tyrant's yoke into an easy gentleman's cravat. Without losing temper for a moment; without making the slightest appeal to the lacerated bosoms of injured husbands, he obtains the entire sympathy of the audience. Every one is glad that the imperious *Dame Mopus* is at last dethroned,—which encourages us to hope that the world will continue to move in the right way for several years to come in spite of conventions and other modern machinery.

Every great man requires a peculiar concentration of circumstances to bring him out strong. Mr. MATHEWS shines to advantage where he is, as Mr. Micawber delicately words it, under the pressure of pecuniary difficulties. He requires several bills of sale, various protested notes, many judgments, and numerous bailiffs, to put him in a right light before the public. Then he is great. In this piece, being absolutely dependant upon his wife for ready money, considerably involved with others, and finally clapped into jail, he makes a favorable impression. He does not act at all. You see the position he is in, and know the consequences; the inexorable fates decide the rest. All that he does is to appear before you as an extremely agreeable gentleman, happy and light-headed; needing, in a word, only a little more ballast in the pocket to be perfectly contented with creation. Even without this he is ready to do anything for the sake of quiet, but the good fairies (in the shape of bailiffs) step in and make him a hero.

The hit was tremendous. Such unconventionality has not been seen on the New-York stage, but it is understood and appreciated. The second piece was "Patter vs. Clatter"—a production which suggests surf bathing in an ocean of Dictionaries. The volubility of Mr. MATHEWS is not so distinct as it need to be, but it is, as poor *Mercutio* says when he is near dying, enough.

At the end of the comedy Mr. MATHEWS was vociferously called before the curtain. He made his appearance, and retired amid a storm of applause. There were loud cries for a speech, and Mr. MATHEWS was once more demanded. To the surprise of every one, Mr. F. B. CONWAY, the new stage manager here made his appearance, and coolly appropriating the applause which was intended for Mr. MATHEWS, and which Mr. CONWAY had in no way deserved, commenced a long personal history of himself during the last few months. This arose, of course, from a mistake, but the calm way in which Mr. CONWAY talked of himself, and entirely ignored the existence of Mr. MATHEWS, was, if not preëminently egotistical, supremely ridiculous.

The Election of Dr. Taylor as President of the Syracuse Convention.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

The Syracuse Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES of Sept. 10 stated that "Mr. CROSWELL waited upon DEAN RICHMOND,—Chairman of the State Central Committee, and stated that, as the Convention was clearly against his friends, they would not make any struggle for the officers of the Convention, but would yield the organization to the side represented by Mr. RICHMOND."

This statement is an entire misapprehension of the facts, which were as follow:

Mr. RICHMOND and his friends, previously to the assembling of the Convention, had brought forward Mr. LUDLOW as their candidate for temporary chairman, but had subsequently proposed Dr. TAYLOR as a compromise; and several of the friends of Dr. T. had given assurances that he would pursue a fair and equal course towards the other side. Mr. DE WOLF was the Hard candidate. The meeting between Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CAGGER and Mr. CROSWELL was accidental, and a few moments after they had entered the Convention hall. Mr. CROSWELL said to Mr. RICHMOND and Mr. CAGGER, that while the vote would obviously be a close one between the two former sections, he felt confident that the Hards were in the ascendant; but that, to avoid a contest at the outset, and to contribute to the harmonious action of the Convention, he would, (if such friends as he could consult did not object,) take the responsibility of accepting Dr. TAYLOR as a compromise, with the understanding that after Mr. CAGGER had called the Convention to order, and named Dr. TAYLOR as temporary Chairman, Mr. DE WOLF should be nominated by a friend of his; also, as temporary Chairman; but should withdraw, and nominate Dr. TAYLOR as the permanent President of the Convention. This, after consultation with a few friends by the several gentlemen, was agreed upon, when Mr. CAGGER made the nomination of Dr. TAYLOR, as President of the Convention, and at once put the question, without waiting for the nomination of Mr. DE WOLF. This omission to carry out the understanding, Mr. CAGGER explained, immediately after Dr. TAYLOR had taken the chair, having, as he said, misapprehended the arrangement.

That the understanding by which Dr. TAYLOR was chosen the presiding officer of the Convention, was a concession, for the sake of harmony, on the part of the Hards, and with the impression, as Mr. CROSWELL said, that his friends were, by a close vote, a majority of the Convention, was proved soon afterward by the vote against laying on the table the resolution requiring the New-York contestants to relieve the Convention of their divisions, by uniting on a single delegation; on which motion the friends of Messrs. RICHMOND and CAGGER mustered forty-six votes, to fifty-four on the other side. This was the only vote approaching a test between the two former sections during the sittings of the Convention, and this, it is due to candor to say, was not so much so as the vote might seem to indicate, as there were several chairmen on both sides who [illegible] movement, by avoiding an exciting contest on the organization of the Convention, led to the [illegible] ing which disposed satisfactorily of the [illegible] controversy, to a conciliatory feeling in the Convention, and to the harmonious nomination of a [illegible] ticket.

Important to Office Seekers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been credibly informed that important offices in the gift of the President of the United States in the General Land Office have remained vacant for a number of years, and that the President [illegible] knowledge till within a few days that there were such offices, and that it was his duty, by and with the advice of the Senate, to fill them. I am not informed what these offices are, but I will endeavor to ascertain and let you know. I have heard that when the information was given to the President he expressed great astonishment and surprise, and stated he had no knowledge that there were such appointments to make. Is there not gross dereliction of official duty in the heads of the Land Office, in not placing the President [illegible]

Yours, [illegible]

GROSS CARELESSNESS IN THE USE OF BURNING FLUID.—[illegible] OF A DRUG-STORE, [illegible] BURNED.—The alarm of fire at 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon was caused by the explosion of a can of burning-fluid in the drug-store, corner [illegible] and Monroe streets. Dr. GALVAN, the proprietor of the store, was filling a lighted lamp with fluid from a can in which there was nearly a gallon of fluid. Owing to the lamp being lighted, an explosion of the [illegible] can took place, causing a very loud report, and burning Dr. GALVAN very severely about the hands, arms and shoulders. JOHN COLLINS, who was in the store at the time, made a quick jump out of a window, not knowing what the matter was till afterwards, so loud and sudden was the report. The flames from the burning fluid communicated to the wall paper, and burned some books and furniture. An alarm being given, several fire companies were speedily at the place, and the fire was forthwith extinguished before getting under headway. Physicians were called, who dressed the burns of Dr. GALVAN, who is reported to be in a critical condition.

THE LATE CASE OF CHILD MURDER.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Monday, at No. 132 West Twenty-seventh-street, upon the body of CATHARINE TRESTON, an infant three months old, whose death was caused by injuries occasioned by the violence of her father, PATRICK TRESTON. The particulars of the case were published by us on Monday. The father and mother it appeared had quarreled on the evening of the Thursday previous, and the former while beating his wife, caused her to fall headforemost down a flight of stairs. The mother had her infant in her arms at the time and it sustained a fracture of the skull, which caused death on Saturday night. The evidence of several persons residing in the house, was taken before the Coroner, and we subjoin that of one of them, which was corroborative of the rest.

Joseph Gibbons being sworn, says: At the time deceased fell with its mother, I was in the entry, at the head of the stairs; previous to this, TRESTON, the prisoner, had beat his wife, and he threatened her with loud and angry words; he then followed her to the door, and saying "You G—d d—d b—h," either struck or pulled her with great force, and she was precipitated down the stairs, with the child in her arms; she screamed out "My child is murdered;" I asked her if I should go for a policeman, and she replied "Yes."

The medical testimony showed that there was a fracture of the frontal bone from the left temple to the middle of the forehead, and a contused wound on the back part of the head, which injuries were the cause of death. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by injuries caused by a fall while in the arms of her mother, who was precipitated down a flight of stairs by a push or blow inflicted by her husband, PATRICK TRESTON, on the 10th inst." On the rendition of the verdict, TRESTON was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Trial of Cangemi and Mrs. Cunningham.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before His Honor Judge Roosevelt.

The extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer, called by the Governor during the past season, was adjourned in August to yesterday, at 11 o'clock. Judge ROOSEVELT took his seat in Circuit, and proceeded with the usual business of the term. This being disposed of for the morning the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened in due form.

The District-Attorney, addressing the Court, said that there were but two matters to come before his Honor this term, and to save time he would make a separate motion in each. The first matter was the indictment against Cangemi who was charged with the murder of Policeman Anderson, which case had been removed from the Court of General Sessions to this Court. In that case he would move for a panel of 250 jurors, returnable next Monday. One of the reasons for asking so unusual a number of jurymen was that the case had caused a good deal of excitement in the public mind which would render it difficult to select a jury from a smaller panel under the existing laws relative to the challenging jurors. By an arrangement between himself and the counsel for the prisoner, Monday had been agreed upon for the trial.

Mr. Ashmead said that he had been assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner and he was not aware of any such agreement. He submitted that the defence ought to be allowed time to prepare their case. He was not ready now, and he desired that the trial might go over to the October term; and the more did he desire it because of the hostile public feeling which still existed against the prisoner, which, in a few weeks, he thought, would be sufficiently allayed to admit of his having an impartial trial.

Mr. Hall explained, that the understanding he had was with Mr. Blankman, the associate counsel with Mr. Ashmead. The conversation took place when the case was removed from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer. He thought that as the indictment was six weeks old, and there was still another week for the counsel to prepare their defence, it could not be urged that they had not opportunity to prepare for trial.

Mr. Blankman admitted that Mr. Hall had intimated to him that the trial would be moved on Monday, but on his (Mr. B.'s) informing his associate of this intention on the part of the District-Attorney, his associate had objected, because they could not get ready. He (Mr. B.) had called on Saturday to inform the District-Attorney of this fact, but was unable to find him.

Mr. A. A. Phillips suggested that the situation of three witnesses who were now detained in custody ought to be considered. They could not be released until the trial was concluded.

Mr. Ashmead thought that in a case involving the rights of a prisoner a full defence and a fair trial, the situation of witnesses was a matter of secondary consideration. He reiterated his reasons for a postponement of the trial to the October term.

Judge ROOSEVELT said it appeared from the statements made that there were witnesses in prison. The indictment had been pending for some time. A great fault in criminal justice in this country was the continued delays in the trials; such a course was without benefit to any. If the prisoner was innocent, he was entitled to an acquittal, but if guilty, public justice demanded that he be convicted as speedily as was consistent with the general equity and his rights. As regards public opinion and the excitement, that the court could not take cognizance of. He should therefore maintain the motion for the panel returnable on Monday next.

Mr. Ashmead called the attention of the court also to the fact that Cangemi was kept in irons, was prevented from seeing his friends, and also that the only interpreter allowed his counsel was the sworn interpreter of the Court of Sessions. This rigor he pronounced unjust and an outrage. No man, unless he had attempted to escape or was condemned, should be thus rigorously dealt with.

Mr. Hall stated that that there was a law on the statute book relative to the treatment of persons confined in the county prisons, besides which there was a special statute giving the Board of Almshouse Governors jurisdiction over the prisons in this county. They were invested with judicial as well as ministerial powers, and he doubted not that any statement of grievances made to them would be promptly attended to.

Mr. Hall stated that the other case which was before the Court was the indictment pending against Mrs. Cunningham, who had not yet been arraigned. As her name was announced, Mrs. Cunningham, who had been seated in a retired place near the Clerk's desk, stepped forward. She was dressed in deep mourning, and was closely veiled. The reading of the indictment was waived, and Mrs. Cunningham entered a plea of not guilty, after which she again took her seat.

Mr. Stafford, counsel for the prisoner, inquired when the District-Attorney would move the case on for trial.

Mr. Hall said he should ask that the trial be set down for Monday, the 28th inst.

Mr. Stafford objected to the case coming on so soon, as it would be impossible for him to be ready. As yet no counsel was associated with him in the defence, and the lengthy indictment which had been prepared with much critical ingenuity by the District-Attorney he had not yet read. There were questions of law, too, which were pending before the General Term on the *certiorari*, which, he thought, ought to be settled before a trial of the cause on the indictment.

Mr. Hall said the proceedings on the certiorari only bore upon the question of custody, and had no reference to the merits of the case.

Judge ROOSEVELT reiterated his remarks about the postponement of trials, in addition to which he said that as in the event of a conviction the case would probably go to the Court of Appeals, he saw no reason why the trial should not be had at the earliest practicable moment.

When this point had been settled, Mr. Hall asked the assignment of Judge Whiting to prosecute the case, as he was connected with the evidence. [illegible] Judge Whiting signifying his willingness to act if assigned by the Court, Judge ROOSEVELT proceeded to make the order.

Mr. STAFFORD stated incidentally, that he should probably engage Ambrose L. Jordan as associate in the defence of his client.

The Court then adjourned to Monday.

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

RECEPTION OF THE SCOTT LEGION.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., Refuses to Deliver That Gold Box.

What He Says About the Matter, and Who He Is.

STATEMENT OF COUNCILMAN VAN TINE.

SPICY DEBATE IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Parade of the Twelfth Regiment and of the National Guard.

Excitements and Incidents of the Day.

The publicity that has been given to the proceedings of the Common Council Committee and the opposition of many of the New-York Volunteers to the decision arrived at by them in relation to the disposition of the Gold Box left by General Jackson to be given to the most valiant patriot, together with the arrival of Andrew Jackson, Jr., for the purpose, it was supposed, of presenting it to Major Dyckman, caused great excitement yesterday, and great was the curiosity to witness the presentation. The arrangements were complete. The day chosen was the Anniversary of the entrance of the American Army into the City of Mexico, the Scott Legion was to arrive, the Twelfth and Seventh Regiments were to parade, and altogether it was to be a great day in New-York. But, at 10 o'clock, Andrew Jackson, Jr., "might have been seen" wending his way to the office of the Mayor, and might have been heard asking Councilman Van Tine, in a tremulous voice, for "the box," which the Councilman had in his pocket. The Councilman gave him the box, he entered the private office of the Mayor, and soon afterwards the following letter was ready for publication.

ANDREW JACKSON, JR.'S LETTER.

Metropolitan Hotel,
Monday morning, Sept. 14, 1857.

Peter Moneghan, Esq., *Chairman of Special Committee*:

My Dear Sir: I am here, with the gold box left in trust with me by my venerated father, to be presented to that patriot "most valiant in the defence of his country and our country's rights," to be adjudged by his countrymen. I regret, under the deep feelings and conflicting opinions which I find to exist, that I cannot, satisfactorily to my own sense of propriety, and deference to the will of my father, now venture to deliver this relic.

Nothing will afford me higher satisfaction than the execution of the trust whenever the public opinion of the people of the State shall concentrate upon some honored son distinguished above all others, to receive this precious token "in strict compliance with the request of the donor." Until I can thus execute the trust of the great and good whom I represent, I must, under a sense of affection and duty, decline to act.

I can but regret the division of sentiment and the excited feelings which seem to exist here. I have, therefore, determined to return to the Hermitage with this sacred memento of my father, whose wishes I desire strictly to fulfil, and whenever the public judgment of the people of the State of New-York shall settle the claims between individuals, it shall be my pleasure at once to discharge the duty resting upon me by virtue of this delicate and responsible trust. Until I can satisfy myself, I cannot hope to satisfy individuals or the public, but prompt action shall follow a clearly-expressed public opinion.

In conclusion, I will add that I know of no contest and expected none under the first application for the gold box, but, anxious to do my duty, I have decided at present to make no delivery of the box, nor undertake to decide between the brave and gallant gentlemen whose respective claims are so warmly and ardently urged by their friends.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON, Jr.

P. S.—It is due to His Honor the Mayor to add that I have decided on this course without having seen him or having had any conversation with him in consequence of his absence from the City, and hence without knowing what his views were upon the subject.
A. JACKSON, Jr.

As soon as the contents of the letter were made known, there was consternation among the members of the Common Council. What they did, and what others did is given below.

WHAT ANDREW JACKSON, JR., SAYS OF THE MATTER.

Mr. Jackson explained without reserve to our Reporter, who called upon him yesterday afternoon, at the Metropolitan Hotel, his connection with the Gold-Snuff-Box, and the cause of his sudden change of view as to parting with said box to the "bravest son of York." He had carefully kept the box, he says, under lock and key at the Hermitage ever since the death of General Jackson, except when visitors to the mansion desired to see it, which request was always complied with. He deemed the box a sacred trust left in his keeping to be disposed of only upon certain contingencies specified in the General's will. He had kept the box securely, and with jealous care for years, awaiting the fulfillment of these contingencies. The early part of last March was the first time that he received any intimation of an attempt to claim the disposal of the box agreeably to the stipulations of the will. This intimation was communicated to him in a letter from Alderman Moneghan, inquiring if the box was in his possession, and explaining, as the object of the inquiry, the fact that a movement was on foot in New-York City to determine the man entitled to come in possession of the box. The letter was written earlier, but from being misdirected failed to reach him until several weeks after it was written. He answered the letter immediately upon reading it, stating the utmost willingness to part with the box when the proper man was indicated, and the proper occasion found. A letter shortly afterwards arrived announcing that the Board of Aldermen had decided upon the man to whom the box ought to be awarded. He replied to this information by sending a note of inquiry as to how he should send the box; whether they would send some trustworthy person after it, or whether he should forward it by express.

The day before Councilman Van Tine arrived at the Hermitage, he received a telegraphic dispatch from New-York, stating that the Councilman was on his way to Tennessee, and would speedily apply to him for the box. He was told in the telegraphic message not to give up the box, and that documents would be forthwith forwarded to him convincing him of the necessity of his not parting with it. On the morning afterwards—and the morning of the same day that Councilman Van Tine called upon him—he received by the mail a remonstrance signed by a number of the members of the New-York Volunteers, protesting against the award of the box to Major Dyckman. He had received two or three minor letters previously from different sources in relation to the disposition of the box mainly opposing giving it up, but he did not deem them worthy of special consideration, and so let them pass. The document signed by the protesting New-York volunteers he thought worthy of some attention, and accordingly asked Councilman Van Tine for an explanation. The Councilman explained to him that the opposition was the result of a faction, and he understood that the general sentiment of New-York was in favor of awarding the box to Major Dyckman. Satisfied with this explanation of matters, and taking the personal interest he did in the case, he consented to come on to New-York and take a personal part in the presentation of the box. In the journey from the Hermitage to New York, he enjoyed in expectancy the great pleasure he anticipated from the final disposition of the sacred relic, according to his father's will. This agreeable expectancy was doomed, however, to disappointment. He saw now that there was a much stiffer breeze than he had looked for blowing from an opposite direction. He had hardly, after landing at New-York, got into a carriage to be driven to his hotel, before a remonstrance was thrown into the carriage door. Upon arriving at his hotel, he found a pile of remonstrances upon his table. He let matters take their course a day or two, determined to ascertain the degree and extent of the opposition to the award of the box to Major Dyckman, and was not long in ascertaining that a large majority of the New-York Volunteers were opposed to have it given to him. This sentiment, he found, extended further. The profane language used in protestation against the award of the box by some of the opposing committees who called upon him, although carrying no weight, were not, with the additional facts brought to his knowledge, entirely lost upon him. His position was very embarrassing and delicate. He gave the subject careful consideration, and weighing everything justly, he felt it his duty to decline making a surrender of the box. After his mind was fully made up, he wrote the letter (given elsewhere) to Alderman Moneghan. His mind was fully made up, and he could not be induced to swerve from his decision.

Notwithstanding the above determination, Mr. Jackson expresses a willingness at any future time to deliver over the box when the man entitled to it shall have been made known and the provisions of his father's will complied with. Until such time, and until the action in the matter is harmonious, he shall hold on to the box.

Mr. Jackson leaves town in the 7 o'clock train this morning for West Point, to see a son who is a student in the Military Academy. He intends to remain there a day or two, when he will return and start forthwith for the Hermitage. He is obliged to hurry back on account of a meeting of the Tennessee Legislature in the early part of October, and some important action they propose to take regarding the purchase last Winter of General Jackson's tomb.

WHO ANDREW JACKSON, JR. IS, AND HIS FAMILY.

The debate in the Board of Aldermen, last evening, renders it in part necessary to state in brief who "Andrew Jackson, Jr.," is. He is a son of Mr. James Donelson, who was a brother of the wife of General Jackson. Another brother, Mr. Wm. Donelson, now living in Philadelphia, was born at the same time, that is to say, Wm. Donelson and the so-called "Andrew Jackson, Jr.," are twins. When the twins were two days old—as General Jackson and his wife had no children—they took one of them and adopted it as their own child, naming it "Andrew Jackson, Jr." The "Andrew Jackson, Jr.," grew up as the child of the General and his wife. He has often been confused with Andrew Jackson Donelson. The latter is his cousin. Mr. Jackson has three children—two sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Samuel Jackson, is living on a plantation in Louisiana, not far from New-Orleans. The other son, named after the father, is a student at the Military Academy at West Point. The daughter is married to John M. Lawrence, and lives with her husband near the Hermitage.

COUNCILMAN VAN TINE'S ACCOUNT.

Councilman Van Tine is one of the fortunate men destined to have notoriety, if not greatness, thrust upon him. The conspicuous part which he has acted in the gold snuff-box comedy has brought him conspicuously into notice. He is now more largely sought for than was his place No. 2 Dey-street, of which he is still proprietor, in the fullest tide of its successful Shanghai advertising, three years since. The tales he told yesterday to the gaping crowds in and about the City Hall, of his travels to the Hermitage and back, after the gold snuff-box, and the novel situations he got into, and the "hair breadth 'scapes" he passed through, were marvellous to hear. He told them with an unction that carried conviction of the truth of the statements uttered, besides, showed conclusively that the narrator was both a humorist and philosopher.

The Councilman, according to his statement, left New-York on his travels for the gold snuff-box by a Charleston steamer. He had never been on a steamer much above a ferry-boat before, and his emotions particularly about the stomach, were wonderful. The upheaving of the steamer might be sublime to others, the upheaving of his dinners were ridiculous to himself. He bore the discomforts of sea-sickness, however, with becoming fortitude, feeling the importance of keeping his spirits up—especially as he could not press them down—and considering the momentous character of the mission upon which he had been sent. After reaching Charleston, S. C., he passed through various vicissitudes of inconvenient stage and railroad travel and hotel impositions, not omitting fleas, mosquitos and bedbugs, till he finally reached Nashville, Tenn. His spirits revived here, he washed the dust from his body, put on a clean shirt and clean white pants, hired the best "turn out" in the city, and started off in gallant style for the Hermitage. As he neared the former home and present resting place of the old hero of the Democracy, his thoughts were solemn and thoughtful. As he drove up the lane leading to the mansion, his solemn forbodings were brought to a termination by meeting Andrew Jackson, Jr., who had been apprised of his advent, and was received with the greatest cordiality. He made known the important object of his mission almost immediately. Introductions to the members of Mr. Jackson's family were hardly concluded, when the valuable box was brought into his presence and placed in his hands. He trembled in all his limbs as he grasped the precious memento. On this, the first night of his arrival, when the time for retiring had arrived, he was conducted with appropriate ceremony to the bed that had been occupied by old Hickory himself. He undressed himself, though not as readily as is his custom, and being very fatigued lay down. But in that bed he found no sleep for his heavy eyelids, no rest for his weary limbs. The glorious deeds of the great departed came rushing in upon him, filling his mind with sublime thoughts, which were followed by profound meditations. Thus did Councilman Van Tine pass the night on the venerable bed of General Jackson.

After visiting the Mammoth Cave and looking about the plantation, he induced Andrew Jackson, Jr., to accompany him to the City and present the box to Major Dyckman. Before leaving, however, the patriotic councilman ran out to the wood and cut two immense hickory sticks, which he designed having finished in New-York for use as walking canes. Those the councilman was so unfortunate as to lose, under what circumstances he does not state. Leaving the hermitage, they arrived here, after some difficulty, on Friday night last, and from that time until the appearance of Andrew Jackson's letter the councilman had been unremitting in his attentions to him. He had no suspicion of that gentleman's decision until yesterday morning, and when he saw the letter he was overwhelmed with mortification, and his grief was exceeding great. At a late hour last evening he, like Rachel, refused to be comforted.

HOW THE DYCKMAN MEN TOOK THE MATTER.

The Volunteers who favored the claims of Major Dyckman, and who were so greatly elated when the Common Council decided to award him the gold box, expressed the greatest surprise and indignation on learning that Mr. Jackson had determined to retain possession of the relic until a feeling of greater unanimity should exist as to the proper person to receive it. They met as previously arranged, at the Mercer House, during the forenoon, and there learned for a certainty that the box would not be presented. The Burnett men present were greatly elated and gave loud expression to their feelings. This added to the ire of the Dyckman men, who replied tartly, and so great became the dispute that swords were drawn, and would have been used, were it not for the exertions of the more peaceably disposed. The Dyckman men subsequently retired for a consultation, at which they resolved to proceed to the Battery and show their respect for the "Scott Legion," by assisting in their reception. And this they did, marching through Broadway and the Park to Broome-street, where (with the Veterans of 1812, who were jaded,) they left the line, halted and cheered the "Legion" as they moved up Broadway with their escort. They then proceeded with the Veterans to the Mercer House, where they partook of some refreshments and listened to speeches from Major Dyckman and Sergeant Peel. Major Dyckman said the first intimation he had of the change of arrangements was on entering the City Hall about 1 o'clock. He said he did not take the matter much to heart. He had not solicited the box, and not exerted himself to obtain possession of it. It was for others to decide to whom the bequest should be given. The men selected to investigate decided upon him, for which he felt greatly honored; but he felt greater satisfaction in retaining the confidence and regard of his old companions who had shared with him the toils, and privations, and glories of the Mexican war.

The Major's speech was very loudly cheered.

Sergeant Peel spoke more warmly. He felt deeply chagrined at the turn which affairs had taken, but he felt sure that he only echoed the sentiments of the Association and of the community, when he declared that the action of the Aldermens' and Councilmens' Committee was just and proper.

Other remarks in a similar strain were made, and one old gentleman suggested that the better way would be to cut the box up in four-penny pieces, and divide the fragments among the volunteers.

The Association remained at the Mercer House until the arrival of the Legion, and some of them (as already stated) assisted at the collation.

PARADE OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) paraded yesterday with the expectation of taking part in the ceremonies attending the presentation of the gold box to Col. Dyckman. After the announcement that Andrew Jackson, Jr., declined to present the box, Gen. Hall was instructed by Gen. Sanford to countermand the order previously issued in accordance with which the Regiment was to parade. The countermanding order was left at Col. Duryea's house at 11 o'clock in the morning, but the Colonel did not receive it until it was too late to prevent the men from assembling at their armories, which they did at 1 o'clock. He decided accordingly to have a regimental dress parade, review and march. The regiment turned out strong, with a full band. Their military evolutions in front of the City Hall were executed with their usual credit to themselves and delectation to the spectators. Shortly after 2 o'clock they were reviewed by the Mayor and Gen. Hall, and then marched up Broadway to Lafayette-Place and dismissed.

Board of Aldermen.

DEBATE ON THE GOLD BOX.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, the President, J. Clancy, in the chair.

Alderman Moneghan handed to the Clerk the letter of Andrew Jackson, Jr., (elsewhere published,) together with the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the Committee to whom was referred the duty of carrying out the will of the late lamented General Andrew Jackson in relation to the gold box presented to him by the Corporation of the City of New-York, have discharged the trust imposed in them with an eye single to the plain interpretation of said will; in this, that they have, after long and tedious examination, and giving to it faithful consideration, reported to the Common Council the choice they had made, which report was duly adopted; and in this, that upon said report the box was, in the most public manner, delivered over into the hands of your Committee by the trustee of said will, Mr. Andrew Jackson, Jr. But, whereas Mr. A. Jackson, Jr., did, this day, request and received back into his hands from your Committee said box, as per arrangement with the Committee, for him to formally present to the Mayor, but in the following letter (published elsewhere) assigned his reasons for declining to surrender it at all to the judgment of this Common Council; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee be, and it is hereby discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The letter and resolution having been read, Alderman Tucker wished to inquire whether Mr. Jackson asked for the box for the purpose of delivering it to the Mayor, to be by him presented to Mr. Dyckman—whether he stated that to be his purpose when he received the box.

Alderman Moneghan, in reply, entered somewhat at length into the history of the box since its delivery to Mr. Van Tine, at Nashville, "in the presence of the Governor of Tennessee, the Mayor of Nashville, and a host of friends," down to its delivery back to Mr. Jackson by Mr. Van Tine, yesterday morning; and concluded by stating that, in his judgment, Mr. Jackson virtually got the box with the understanding that it was to be presented to the Mayor, to be by him presented to Mr. Dyckman. He thought Mr. Jackson had been guilty of deception, and had insulted the authorities of the City of New-York.

Alderman Tucker thought in view of the explanation offered by Alderman Moneghan that the preamble and resolution ought not to pass—it contained too strong language. It did not appear that Mr. Jackson stated what he wished to do with the box, when he asked it of Mr. Van Tine, and the surmises of the Committee could not be taken as proof of deceptive intentions on his part. For himself, he was well satisfied, and so stated at the time, that the award was not properly made. He did not believe Mr. Dyckman was the bravest man in the State of New-York by a long shot; and although the Committee had voted that he was, yet that did not make it so. Mr. Jackson had taken the pains to come on here all the way from Tennessee, to ascertain for himself whether the award had been justly made, and having become satisfied that it was not, he did perfectly right to withhold the box. He repeated that in his opinion the resolution was too strong and ought not to pass.

Alderman Moneghan reiterated, that to all intents and purposes it was a deception on the part of Mr. Jackson, in regaining possession of the box, and no one could regard it otherwise.

Alderman Blunt agreed with Alderman Tucker that Mr. Jackson had done perfectly right under the circumstances. He gave the box to Mr. Van Tine at Nashville, supposing that it was all right, but when he arrived here he found that it was not right at all, and the box having been delivered to Mr. Van Tine under a misunderstanding of the facts, it was perfectly proper for him after learning the truth to get the box back and retain it until the award was made in conformity with the intentions of the donor.

Alderman Steers thought gentlemen were laboring under a great mistake; they talked as though Mr. Jackson was the owner of this box, whereas he was merely the trustee,—he was not the owner of the box at all, but merely had it in his keeping until it was decided who was entitled to it. The box belonged to the City of New-York, to be given by them to the man whom they should decide, according to the will of Gen. Jackson, to be best entitled to it,—and when they had made the decision, Mr. Jackson had no longer any right to it, but was bound to give it up. For his part, he thought the resolution was not half strong enough.

Alderman McSpedon moved that the resolution be amended by the addition of the following words: "And that the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Committee for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duty."

The motion was seconded.

Alderman Tucker read the clause of Gen. Jackson's will, relating to the box, from which it appeared that the same was to be presented by the *Trustee*, and not by the *Mayor*, and was to be given to the person adjudged to be the bravest "*by his countrymen*," and not by the Common Council of New-York. He thought it was an insult to Mr. Jackson to propose to him that the box be presented by the Mayor. No wonder he put the box in his pocket and marched back to Tennessee; he would have done the same thing. He always thought the Committee on this box business would get off the track before they got through with it, and they had not only run off the track, but had completely smashed up; they were all wrong from beginning to end, and the sooner they found it out the better. The Common Council of this City had nothing whatever to do with the box—the will did not make them the umpires, and their award was of no more consequence than that of any other collection of men who might meet in the street or at the Pewter Mug. He moved that the resolution be referred to a Committee.

Alderman Coulter entered into an eloquent defence of Major Dyckman's claims to the box, and he said if Mr. Andrew Jackson, Jr., had possessed one tithe of the stamina that distinguished his adopted sire, he would have presented the box in accordance with the award of the Common Council, regardless of the outside pressure of "feather-bed heroes." But it seemed he was not up to the mark—he had proved himself an unworthy son of a noble sire, but, thank God, he was not a natural, but only an adopted son. As for Major Dyckman, though he might never get the box bequeathed him by the old hero of the Hermitage, yet this token of merit, which he had received from the City of New-York, in the award of the Common Council, was more inestimable to him than the possession of a hundred such boxes. He hoped we should hear no more of this gold box. It had gone back to Tennessee, and let it go.

"Away off down in Tennessee,
Where we no more the thing shall see."

Alderman Steers read from the minutes of a former meeting of the Board a letter from Mr. Jackson to the Chairman of the Committee on the Gold Box, dated April 17, 1857, in which he states that the box is ready to be presented to the man whom the "corporate authorities of New-York shall select." Not a word had been heard, said Mr. Steers, about the want of authority in the Common Council to act in this matter until after the award had been made. Mr. Jackson himself had not lisped such a thing until after his arrival here. On the contrary, he had expressly admitted their authority, and expressed his readiness to surrender the box, whenever the award should be made. What influences had been brought to bear on him since his arrival here he did not know, but he considered his conduct very inconsistent and reprehensible. He was in favor of the resolution, which, he repeated, was not so strong as the occasion justified.

Alderman McSpedon thought so too. In his view of the matter, Mr. Jackson was clearly guilty of theft, and the Chairman of the Committee would have been perfectly justified in getting out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of grand larceny.

Alderman Owens was of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Jackson had been exceedingly strange and unaccountable. Whether the box was properly awarded or not, he would not now stop to discuss. The award had been made, and acquiesced in by him, and after the arrangements for its presentation had been made, the military called out, and the whole programme laid down, Mr. Jackson, by a curious movement to say the least, gets possession of the box, puts it in his pocket and informs the Committee that he cannot consent to its presentation. Mr. Jackson might be able to justify himself, but it was difficult for him to see how. At any rate, he was in favor of the resolution.

Alderman Blunt had always found in his experience that there were two sides to a story. Mr. Jackson's story had yet to be told. He undoubtedly had good reasons for changing his intentions in regard to the box, and he thought it would be better to postpone the whole matter until the Board had a fuller statement from him than that contained in his letter.

After some further discussion, the motion of Alderman Tucker, to refer to a Committee, was put and lost. The amendment of Alderman McSpedon was then put and carried. The final vote on the adoption of the preamble and resolution was carried by a vote of 15 to 2, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Wilson, Corwin, Harris, Healy, Hoffmire, President, Banta, Griffiths, Steers, McConnell, Moneghan, Coulter, McSpedon, McConkey, Owens—15.

Nays—Messrs. Tucker, Blunt—2.

After transacting some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned to Thursday next at 5 o'clock P. M.

Reception of the Scott Legion.

Pursuant to the arrangements previously made, the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, under command of Gen. Ward B. Burnett; the Senior Veteran Corps of 1812, Col. Raymond; and the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. Cocks, assembled at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, preparatory to marching to the Battery to receive the "Scott Legion," from Pennsylvania. The members of the "New-York Volunteer Association" were already at the Mercer House, and learning that their services would not be needed in the Park—as the gold box was not to be presented to Major Dyckman—resolved to accompany the other Associations to the Battery and assist in the reception of the "Legion."

It was after 1 o'clock before these parties left the Mercer House. They were accompanied by the Band from Governor's Island, and marched through Broadway direct to the Battery, where they remained in waiting.

The "Scott Legion" came on by railroad. They arrived at the foot of Cortlandt-street about 3½ o'clock, and immediately reëmbarked on board a ferry-boat, chartered for the purpose, and were conveyed to the Battery. They were received with great enthusiasm. A salute was fired and a welcome extended by men and band in the usual military style.

When the "Legion" had disembarked, and formed in line, they were briefly addressed by Gen. Burnett in behalf of the New-York Volunteers, who extended to them a hearty welcome, to which Capt. Gray of the "Legion" replied in suitable terms.

The line was then formed in the following order:

Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. Cocks, numbering about 200 men. They made a fine appearance.

Carriages containing invited guests.

Band from Governor's Island.

First Regiment New-York Volunteers, 30 men, Gen. Burnett commanding, with muskets, and attired in dark clothes, with glazed caps.

The "New-York Volunteer Association," 445 men, in citizens' dress, without muskets, in command of Major Garret Dyckman.

The "Veterans of 1812," Col. Raymond, 42 men, with cockades and side-arms.

The "Scott Legion," (Pennsylvania Volunteers,) headed by *Beck's Philadelphia Band of 18 pieces.*

The "Legion" numbered 80 men, and carried muskets. They wore the United States fatigue dress, and made a martial-like appearance. They were loudly cheered by the spectators. The following are the names of the officers by whom they were accompanied:—Capt. Wm. H. Gray, (Commanding,) Gen. Small, Lieuts. Haines, Tourison and Wallace.

Carriages containing fatigued veterans of the war of 1812 and disabled volunteers.

The procession moved from the Battery about 3½ o'clock, and marched through Broadway to Chambers-street, through Chambers-street to the east gate of the Park, and to the front of the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and members of the City Legislature, the Twelfth Regiment forming by inversion. The procession then passed to Broadway and up Broadway to Union-square, passing to the north of Washington's statue, down Fourth-avenue, to the Bowery, through the Bowery to Broome-street, and through Broome-street to the Mercer House, where they arrived about 6 o'clock.

The New-York Volunteers and their guests proceeded at once to the large dining saloon, where a collation was in waiting.

Among those present were Gen. Wheat, Judge Alexander C. Morton, (of the Georgia Volunteers,) Dr. Ramsey, who acted as Surgeon to one of the Ohio Volunteer Regiments; Major Kimball, and Captain Bowers, of the Ninth Infantry, U. S. A.; Capt. A. W. Adams, formerly of the U. S. A., and a host of others, who had served with other regiments during the war, including Capt. Hall, Tenth Infantry; Capt. Louis W. Perry, of Louisiana Volunteers; Capt. Yard, Tenth Infantry; Capt. Sheldon, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. E. A. Paul, Massachusetts Volunteers, and Capt. E. G. Farnum, (at present of this City,) who served with the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the capacity of aid to Col. Wyncoop, and many others.

quiet had been restored, Gen. Burnett called order. He said he was not prepared with any set speech, and what few remarks he should make would come spontaneous from the heart, as was befitting the occasion. He was proud of the duty that devolved upon him—proud to welcome, in behalf of his associates of the New-York Volunteers, the "Scott Legion" of Pennsylvania, who had served so nobly during the Mexican campaign, side by side with their brothers from other States. He regretted the absence of Generals Cadwallader and Patterson, Col. Wyncoop and others, who were expected to accompany the "Legion," and whose presence would added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. But they failed to appear, for reasons better known to themselves than to him, Gen. Burnett. He lauded the State of Pennsylvania, which was as great in its patriotism and fidelity of the Union as it was in dimensions and resources. It was one of the old original Thirteen by which our independence was gained, and which formed that union of States which it has been foremost in upholding. It has given us men as brave as any in all our struggles, and had more recently given us a President, as patriotic, as pure, and as unflinching as Jackson himself. In conclusion, he again welcomed most heartily the "Scott Legion," on this their visit to their brothers-in-arms of the New York Volunteers.

These remarks were frequently interrupted by loud applause, and, at their conclusion, nine cheers and a "tiger" were given for the "Scott Legion," and cheers were called for and given for Gen. Burnett and Gens. Scott, Quitman, Shields and many others.

Capt. Gray responded briefly in behalf of the soldiers from Pennsylvania. This reunion of men who last met on the field of battle in a foreign country, was a pleasant one, and to none more so than the survivors of the Pennsylvania Regiment, whom he had the proud honor to command that night. He complimented the New-York Regiment for the gallantry which they had displayed, and for their hospitality, and said the courtesy extended was the more pleasing, represented as it was by Gen. Burnett whose fine qualities as a man and soldier were known to all who had associated with him.

After further demonstrations of applause, Gen. Burnett mounted the table, and read the following

REGULAR TOASTS,

all of which (except the seventh) were received with enthusiasm:

1. *The President of the United States*—The Executive of our Union, who knows no North, no South, no East, no West; the protector of our Constitution.
2. *Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott*—Our Commander-in-Chief in Mexico.
3. *Major-General Patterson, of Pennsylvania.*
4. *Our Guests from Pennsylvania*—Our comrades in a foreign war—our guests at home.
5. *Major-General Quitman*—A hero among soldiers, and one of Nature's noblemen.
6. *Brevet Major General Shields*—The beloved and gallant Commander of our Brigade during the war with Mexico.
7. *The Memory of our Brave Companions*—Whose lives were sacrificed upon the altar of fame, whose deeds are inscribed on the history of our country.
8. *Woman*—God is good and so are all His works.

Gen. Burnett was then about to introduce some gentleman who had been invited to speak, when a confusion arose. Major George B. Hall, who, with some others of the "Volunteer Association," stood to the right of the Chairman, stood up on the window sill and proposed the health of that "brave and gallant man, Major Garrett Dyckman."

This demonstration was cheered loudly by some, while others expressed dissatisfaction, saying the proposition was made too hastily—Gen. Burnett should first be toasted as the commanding officer.

Captain A. W. Adams called for three cheers for "the founder of the New-York Regiment, General Ward B. Burnett."

The cheers were given, but a man in citizens' dress said to be named Inus, hissed, made a remark derogatory to General Burnett, and applied an epithet to Adams, which sounded like "liar;" Adams grappled with Inus, and a row began immediately. People became excited, and some heedless of the damage they did to the crockery, leaped upon and across the tables to the doors. Horatio N. Wild mounted the table and essayed to allay the excitement by a speech which, owing to his hoarseness and the uproar, could be heard only by a few. The belligerents were finally thrust into an outer room, where, after much loud talking, peace was in a measure restored.

Gen. Small, of Philadelphia, a member of the Scott Legion, then mounted a table at the lower end of the room and attempted a speech, but the greatest exertions could not restore quiet sufficient to permit him to be heard. General Burnett intimated that there were some persons present who seemed determined to create disorder. He trusted that these men if they had no respect for themselves would at least show some regard for the visitors from Philadelphia. Gen. Small, who still retained his position, was at length enabled to proceed, but he had scarcely begun before the band in the adjoining room commenced playing and drowned his voice to all but those who stood beside him. He expressed his thanks for the way in which Pennsylvania had been received through her representatives by New-York, through her representatives, the Volunteers. He, in common with his brother soldiers of Pennsylvania, was pleased to meet thus with the New-York Volunteers, and hoped that all would unite and do everything for union, but nothing for faction. He concluded by offering as a toast, "The prosperity and glory of the New-York Volunteers, and may the motto of the State of New-York ever be 'Excelsior.'"

By this time only a few persons remained in the dining-hall, and many of the few that remained now rushed out, attracted by a little scrimmage between two members of the Governor's Island Band.

Soon afterwards all retired to the street, where the "Scott Legion" formed, and with an escort of the Volunteers, proceeded (with their muskets and knapsacks) to Wallack's Theatre, where they remained some time, and were afterwards escorted to their head-quarters at Tammany Hall, greatly fatigued, for, besides their labors here, they had paraded the streets of Philadelphia in the morning.

INCIDENTS.

The throng which assembled within and about the City Hall to witness the gold box presentation was very great. As usual, a number of men and boys perched themselves upon the trees to get a better view, and one young man had his leg broken by being precipitated to the ground, in consequence of the breaking of a branch upon which he was standing.

The Seventh Regiment drew up in front of the City Hall about 3½ o'clock, and performed with their usual accuracy some evolutions which satisfied in a measure the disappointment felt by the spectators in consequence of the non-presentation of the gold box. The regiment, after being reviewed by the Mayor and other City officers, left the Park and proceeded up Broadway to their Armory, where they were dismissed.

The greater portion of the lookers-on in the Park still remained to see the "Scott Legion" and their escort, but many proceeded to the Battery, which was already well filled with residents of the First Ward.

After the line had been formed in the Battery, and just before it began to move, Gen. Burnett's horse (*one which he had in Mexico*) took fright and dashed rapidly away and on through the Band, some members of which he prostrated, but did not seriously injure. The General retained his saddle and soon succeeded in bringing the animal under control.

Quarantine.

There have been of late but few arrivals of vessels with sickness at Quarantine. On the 12th, the brig *Plata* arrived from Trinidad de Cuba, which lost one man by fever on the third day out.

The ship *Asina*, from Havre, with 190 passengers, had one case sent to the Hospital.

The brig *E. Drummond*, from Aspinwall, with hides, had a number sick of Chagres fever; seven were sent to the Retreat, and the passengers to the Hospital to recruit.

There is no case of yellow fever now in the Hospital. There are some persons under arrest for violating the Quarantine laws and limits, and proceedings will be instituted against some other well-known parties for the same offence.

Died in the Street.—A man, whose name is unknown, fell in Washington-street, in Hoboken, on Sunday evening, and died of disease of the heart. He crossed over to Hoboken about 6 o'clock on that evening, on the Canal-street ferry-boat. He was a man apparently about 35 years of age, had on no coat, but wore a white shirt over a hickory shirt, and had on a black vest and pants.

A Note from James E. Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proceedings in the matter of a complaint against me, made by Mr. John Gibbs, have been so elaborately set forth in your columns to-day, that a brief explanation seems due to myself and the natural solicitude of my friends. The charge itself is one that needs but slight consideration. Its allegations are false, and will, if ever brought to trial, be disproved. A breach of contract on the part of the complainant is now sought to be evaded, by an accusation against me, instead of being confronted, as it would have been, in a suit to enforce the payment of the notes of Lincoln & Brown, the purchasers of the property in question.

But while the merits of the case are clear enough to any one who cares to examine it, the hostile animus that excites this and similar attacks upon me, is not quite so apparent and requires a word from me. Having discharged with faithful and technical exactness certain duties presented by the stockholders of the Virginia Cliff Copper Company, it has been my luck to thwart the felonious designs of a set of financial speculators in Wall-street and its vicinity. Suits that have been sustained against them so far, are still pending. My testimony will be fatal to the defendant's case, and must be got rid of. To that end every agency is brought into exercise that is likely to disparage my standing in the community. The value of the property in Virginia for which this reckless game is played, seems to justify, in my opponent's view, the use of every and any means of public accusation or private social slander. For the present I have only to say to my friends that I have done nothing to deserve a withdrawal of their trust in me, and that at a proper time and place I will vindicate my conduct as not only right, but also wise.

JAMES E. BROWN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1857.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE AUTUMN HAT.
The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

APPLES AND PEARS IN ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.—Few things will be found more delicious in Winter than finely flavored apples and pears, kept fresh in "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars." Let every housekeeper try a dozen or two jars of this fruit. She will thank us for our advice next Christmas if she follows it. For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent of manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LUMBER.—BALANCE OF stock in yard foot of West 16th-st., to be closed out immediately for cash. Also, 3½ years' lease of premises, with fixtures of yard, for sale. Apply on the premises.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 26 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

Griffen—Arnold.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 3, at the house of the bride's father, after the order of the Society of Friends, Stephen Griffen, of New-York City, to Jane Arnold, daughter of Joseph Arnold, of Arnoldton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Percival—Mills.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, by Rev. C. R. Duffie, Sallie K., daughter of Charles Mills, to George B. Percival, all of New-York.

West—Youngblood.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at the Middle Dutch Church, by Rev. Wm. Youngblood, Mr. E. Spencer West, of the firm of Clark, West & Co., to Miss Sarah O. Youngblood, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Prince—Seelye.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 10, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Condit, Frederick W. Prince to Miss Clara C., eldest daughter of George C. Seelye, Esq.

DIED.

Bogart.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, Mrs. Jane Bogart, widow of Abraham Bogart, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of F. J. Austin, Esq., 21st-st., near 3d-av., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

Ridley.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 14, after a long and severe illness, Maria, wife of John Ridley, and daughter of the late John Robinson, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, of her son, J. M., and son-in-law, Rufus E. Crane, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 131 5th-av., without further notice. Services at Christ Church, 18th-st., west of 5th-av., at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Darrin.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 14, after a short illness, John K. Darrin.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 29 Norfolk-st., on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. He will be interred at Greenwood.

Pott.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 14, Octavia Trowbridge, infant daughter of James and Josephine T. Pott, and grandchild of Rev. Dr. Hawks.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the burial services at Calvary Church, on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Purser.—At Morrisania, on Sunday, Sept. 13, Lorenzo Shepard, son of George H. and Priscilla S. Purser, aged 5 months and 9 days.

Joy.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 14, Charles E. Field, infant son of Chas. H. and Jennie A. Joy, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, High-st., near [illegible], South Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Coutant.—At White Plains, on Monday, Sept. 14, [illegible] L. Coutant, aged 3 years, 10 months and 16 days. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, at 2 o'clock, [illegible] Sept. 16.

Falkenburgh.—At Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, after a short illness, Capt. John Falkenburgh, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Davis.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday morning, Sept. 14, Mary Louisa Davis, in the 22d year of her age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence in Kent-st., to-day, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Munn.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, of congestion of the brain, Clarence Dudley, aged [illegible] months, infant son of Orson D. and J. Augusta Munn, of this City.

Wetmore.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Friday, Sept. 11, Mary Swartwout, eldest daughter of the late Sidney Wetmore.

Parson.—At Morristown, N. J., suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, of disease of the heart, Miss Lucretia A. Parson, daughter of the late Jasper Parson, Esq., of Surry, England.

J. M. HARLEY,
NO. 94 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FUR GOODS,
BOTH FOR LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Every article warranted.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated LA BELLE LOCK. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS. New styles. Just received a large invoice. Also, fixtures for LIBRARY, BILLIARD AND DINING ROOMS, CANDLESTICKS, CANDELABRAS, CLOCKS. Pure WHITE RAPE SEED OIL for sale by H. DARDONVILLE, No. 448 Broadway.

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STUB'S AND OTHER SUPERIOR MANUFACTURES, Lancashire and Sheffield files, Dixon's black-lead crucibles, boxes and iron machine, and cap screws, pattern letters, from 3-16 to 2 inches, adapted to all descriptions of casting. Stub's pliers and nippers, small bench vises, emery cloth and emery paper, materials for locksmiths and bell-hangers, brass and iron gimlet-pointed screws of all sizes, &c., &c., &c. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, importers and dealers in building hardware, &c., No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

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Of all the numerous publications which have attained such a wide popularity, as issued by Fowler & Wells, perhaps none are more adapted to general utility than this rich, comprehensive, and well-arranged Encyclopædia.

READY THIS DAY.
A book for every person who dwells in a house. The most fascinating and instructive work on domestic science to be found in the English tongue. The
HAND-BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE:
A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF
Heat, Light, Air, Aliment and Cleansing, in their Scientific Principles and Domestic Applications.
BY EDWARD L. YOUMANS,
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Two editions of this work will be issued—one for the use of families and general readers, and the other arranged with questions for the use of Schools. With numerous illustrative Diagrams. 450 pages. $1 25.
Extract from the Preface.
The purpose has been to condense within the limits of a convenient manual the largest possible amount of interesting and valuable scientific information of those agents, materials and operations in which we have a concern chiefly as dwellers of houses.
The subjects are treated somewhat in an elementary way, but with constant reference to their domestic and practical relations. Principles are universal; their applications are special and peculiar. There are general laws of light, heat and air, but they may be studied in various connections. There are many things about them which a person, as a resident of a house, cares little to know; while there are others in which he has a profound interest. To consider these we assume to be the province of household science. The question of moisture in the air, for example, is one of universal scientific interest to meteorologists; but it has also a special and vital importance for the occupants of stove and furnace-heated rooms. Different colors, when brought together, alter and modify each other according to a simple and beautiful law; and the painter, the decorator and the dyer, have each a technical interest in the principle; but hardly more than the lady at her toilet, or engaged in furnishing her house. The agriculturist is interested in the composition of food as a producer, the household equally as a consumer. The doctor must know the constituents of air, and its action upon the living system, for professional purposes, and he studies these matters as parts of his medical education; but for the same reasons of life and death the inhabitants of houses are concerned to understand the same things.
These examples illustrate the leading conception of the present work.
In deciding what to state and what to admit, we have been guided by two rules: First, to present such facts and principles as have the directest bearing upon household phenomena; and, second, to bring into prominence many important things not found in common books nor included in the ordinary range of school study. As elementary principles may be found fully treated elsewhere, we have been brief in their statement, thus gaining opportunity for important hints and views not generally accessible. Our chemistries are deficient in information of the composition and properties of food, while the physiological class books are equally meagre in statements of its effects; we have accordingly dwelt upon these points with something of the fullness which their importance demands. So with heat, light and air. It is hoped that the following pages will vindicate the feeling with which we have labored to enrich the volume with new and valuable facts and suggestions not procurable in our family manuals or school class books.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.
East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
The Preliminary Course of Lectures will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. Opening Lecture by Prof. Barker.
Lectures will be delivered daily on one or more of the following Subjects:
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, by Prof. [illegible].
Amputations, by Prof. Carnochan.
Diseases Peculiar to Women, by Prof. Barker.
Analytical Chemistry, by Prof. Doremus.
Diseases of the Skin, by Prof. Cox.
Auscultation and Percussion, by J. H. Douglas, M. D.
Practical Obstetrics, by Chas. A. Budd, M. D.
The Chemical Laboratory will be opened for instruction in the Analysis of Poisons, on MONDAY, Sept. 28.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
This potent, yet purely vegetable purifier, is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms, and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.
Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers, to mar the appearance of the patient.
In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredible short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.
In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.
In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.
The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons one thousand miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two teaspoonsful. Special directions accompany each bottle. $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.
Principal depot No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and druggists generally.

REMEMBER MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.—Remember, if you put this plaster anywhere, no matter where, if pain is there, the plaster will stick there, till pain is not there. The plaster magnetizes the pain away, and pain cannot exist where the plaster is applied. Remember this, ye who have pain and aches, rheumatism, lameness, stiffness, weakness, nervousness, neuralgia, dyspepsia, or who are sick and suffering any way. Remember MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions. Each box will make 6 to 8 plasters, and any child can spread them. Dr. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st.
Sold by all respectable druggists and dealers in genuine medicines throughout the United States.

DINNER SETS.—TWO HUNDRED NEW AND beautiful Dinner sets just opened. Also, five hundred plain and richly-decorated Tea sets. Look at our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.—OVER THREE HUNDRED different patterns of Chandeliers, being the largest assortment in the world. See our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT fire and burglar-proof safes, warranted free from dampness. Also, the celebrated Rotary Lock, for dwelling-houses, store-doors, &c. For sale at Nos. 30 and [illegible] Maiden-lane, and Nos. 57 and 59 Elizabeth-st., [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE [illegible] SALE AT AUCTION.—The Executors [illegible], will offer for sale the estate of the late Mulford Wilson, deceased, at public [illegible] premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon [illegible] 17, the following real estate, situated in the Township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, [illegible], consisting of the following lots, viz.: Lot No. 1—Containing 188 acres known as Mulford Wilson's Lower Place, about one third of which is wood, and the rest good, arable land suitable for gardening purposes. On said farm is a good two-story dwelling house, with kitchen attached, barn, wagon house, &c.

Lot No. 2—A lot of land adjoining No. 1, covered with a [illegible] growth of wood, containing 9 73-100 acres.

Lot No. 3—A lot of land containing 75 acres, known as the Merit Martin Farm, some 10 acres of which are wood land, the balance in good arable land, suitable for all kinds of farming purposes. There are on said farm a good one-and-a-half-story house and a good barn. Adjoining said farm there is a bog meadow, containing 4 acres of land, which will be sold with lot No. 3, or separately as purchasers may choose.

Lot No. 4—Containing 11 29-100 acres of land.

Lot No. 5—A bog meadow containing [illegible] acres of land.

Persons desirous of viewing any or all of the above named premises can do so by calling on JOEL DUNHAM, at his residence. Conditions made known and attendance given on day of sale by JOEL DUNHAM, Piscataway town, 3 miles from New-Brunswick, N. J.

JUDGE WALKER PLACE, Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that part of the well-known "Judge Walker Place," so called, which lies west of the old highway leading from Lenox to Stockbridge, and one mile from the Court-House in Lenox, containing about [illegible] acres.

On the premises are a dwelling house, a barn, containing stables and accommodations for carriages, a valuable wood lot, large orchard, &c. The land is of good quality.

The approach to the premises, on the highway, is through an avenue of fine old maples. The views commanded by this property are very generally admired. Among them is a charming view of the three lakes in the vicinity of Lenox.

To any one wishing to purchase a desirable location for a country seat in Lenox or in Berkshire County, a better opportunity probably will not soon be offered.

Terms—$1,[illegible] cash. The balance of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Possession given Oct. 15.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN A. WALKER, Esq., Pittsfield, Mass.

Stephen W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—with the entire elegant rosewood furniture, paintings, silver ware, costly china, &c., contained in the dwelling house No. 153 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) I will sell without reserve the superb furniture of the above residence, commencing at 10 o'clock. This sale is worthy of special attention as the quantity is unusually large and of superior workmanship throughout. The magnificent parlor vases and ornaments were imported expressly for the present owner, and form a choice and beautiful collection of unique and classic works of art. Catalogues will be at the door on the morning of sale, which will be positive. Goods to be removed immediately. Consisting of superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, in use but three months; three full suites of rich carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade and velvet; rosewood marble-top etageres, lady's French secretary, consoles, superb rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood reception and recumbent chairs, costly bisque, China and Dresden vases, groups, &c., with a valuable collection of oil-paintings, richly framed; velvet, Wilton and other carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, rich lace curtains and shades, superb rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, all to match; elegant hair mattresses, French counterpanes, blankets, rosewood armoire with French mirror front, rosewood secretary book-case, sofas, lounges, French chairs, mirrors, clocks, fine oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, great variety of silver ware, rich china, cut glass, ivory cutlery, oil-cloths, &c., with a quantity of other furniture of every description.

H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, in residence No. 16 West [illegible]-st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatelle; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, a very sweet-toned instrument; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etageres, do. corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers and side-tables; rosewood library bookcases, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

[illegible] Auctioneer, No. 16 Beekman-st.

UNRESERVED AND GENUINE AUCTION sale of all the contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 249 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 15. This sale embraces the largest and best assortment of household goods offered at auction this season, such as solid mahogany extension tables and bureaus, and chairs to match, together with an infinite variety of table ware, &c., &c. In the parlors are tapestry velvet carpets, heavily embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, rich mantel clocks and vases; fine oil-paintings and engravings; gas chandeliers; two solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich damask and velvet coverings; solid rosewood centre and pier tables, reception and easy chairs, and a variety of other rich goods and decorations, too numerous to mention. Also, one fine-toned carved rosewood seven-octave piano, nearly new, and City make. In the chambers are the usual quantity of rich carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, curled hair mattresses, bedding, chairs, sofas, bookcases, wardrobes, &c. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale. No postponement on any account.

F. Nash, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence No. 220 West 14th-st. The parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furniture; splendid rosewood piano-forte, City-made and fully warranted; rosewood parlor suites, full sets, in satin brocatelle; centre and side tables, richly carved; 2 elegant rosewood card tables; large pier and oval glasses; oil-paintings, containing a great variety of pleasant subjects; rich and expensive clocks; elegant velvet parlor carpets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; very costly rosewood hall-stand; tea, dining and extension tables; mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses; elegant enameled cottage suites, stair carpets, &c. Also, basement and dining-room furniture, glass ware, elegant China tea sets, cutlery, crockery, &c.

The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock in dining-room, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

E. B. Bange, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture, Consisting in part of velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil cloth, crockery, cutlery, China and silver-plated ware, beds, mattresses, bedding, palliasses, pillows, magnificent rosewood etageres, with mirror backs, bureaus, bedsteads, library bookcases and secretaries, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, elegant carved pier, mantel, oval and square mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, gilt cornices and fixtures, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs, mahogany and black walnut book and corner stands, wardrobes, chairs, &c., &c. Superior oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Also, four elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in India satin, silk brocatel, plush and hair cloth. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

David Scott, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—D. SCOTT WILL SELL AT public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., a parcel of land, comprising fifty desirable lots near Bergen Four Corners, on an omnibus route, one mile from the Jersey City Ferry. This property is beautifully situated on elevated ground, in the midst of a highly improved and improving neighborhood. Its situation, accessibility, low rates of living, stages, &c., render it very attractive and desirable to persons engaged in business in the City and desiring to live economically or invest profitably out of it. The lots will be sold separately or in villa plots, as purchasers may prefer, and on accommodating terms. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. [illegible] Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 Charles-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in reps, black walnut rocker, carved rosewood etagere, marble-top plate-glass front, oak extension dining table, do. chairs, covered with leather, window curtains and shades, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, glass and crockery ware, with which the sale will commence.

Henry H. Leeds, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY LEEDS & MORSE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE of a large and valuable stock of ready made clothing, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 61e Pine-st. The stock comprises every variety of seasonable clothing—in all over 5,000 garments, among which will be found frock coats, Raglans, over coats, business coats, &c., in every variety of fabric and texture; pantaloons, in great variety; silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests, piece goods, shirts, trimmings, &c., all made up in the best manner, for the present season, and well worthy the attention of City and country buyers. Sale positively, without reserve, by order of Assignee. Catalogues at sale.

John E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, at the store of Marsh Brothers & Co., No. 50 Beekman-st., about 20 tons assorted spring steel, marked "Marsh Brothers & Co." and "James Marsh," damaged by Croton water. Terms, approved indorsed notes at 6 months.

D. D. [illegible], Auctioneer, office No. 206 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 34 East 33d-st., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, mahogany chairs, dressing bureaus, oil-paintings, engravings, oil-cloth, hat-stand, marble-top tables, piano-forte and stool, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, blankets and kitchen furniture.

Fred. & Cole, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE [illegible] FEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one rosewood, one suite parlor furniture in green plush, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, centre and side tables, bedsteads, [illegible], carpets, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. Miller, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JAMES H. MILLER will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, at Buckland's Hotel, No. 614 Broadway, the household furniture contained in said hotel. Sale to continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Terms cash in current money.

Gerard B. Savage, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AND SPECIAL SALE THIS DAY.—By DIBBLEE & SAVAGE, at their salesroom, No. 38 Cedar-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., large stock of rich French fancy goods, ladies' collars, rich port-monnaies. Also, staple and fancy dry goods, hosiery, jewelry, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.

Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Marselus, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. F. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Gotboeu, &c., &c.

If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

F. M. W. REDFIELD'S (formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S) FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place. The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,088 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

TEACHERS ARRANGING STUDIES FOR their Autumn Schools, and desirous of reliable and practical Text Books, are respectfully requested to examine the several books of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

A full course of School and College Text Books, prepared wholly by experienced Teachers, in which are included Sanders' Progressive Readers, Thompson's Arithmetics, Willson's Histories, Fasquelle's French Course, Woodbury's German Series, Gray's Botanies, Hitchcock's Geology, Wells' Natural Philosophy, just published; Schuster's Drawing Books, Bradbury's School Music, McElligott's Etymological Works, Wells' Grammar, &c. All tried, practical and scholarly works.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE sent, prepaid, on application. Specially favorable terms on copies for examination and first introduction.

IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 828 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW, successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address

C. V. SPEAR, J. R. BOYD, } Principals.

Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to *be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.*

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADWAY, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above, R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTERS' and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 32d-st., commences Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 394 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English, and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., will be re-opened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 39th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PEIRS, Flushing, L. I.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH'S SCHOOL for young ladies, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Newburg. Terms $250 per annum for board and instruction. French is the language of the family.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 380 West 23d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MISSES NEVEEH'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 30 West [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., New-York.—The next academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.

Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary,
M. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B. Keeler,	Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas. E. Holmes,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor,
James Horn,	Geo. M. Chessman,	Wm. E. Hinman.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 40 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residences at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to N. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. CHEEVY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 62 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 33 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov. 2, 1857. For Catalogues, apply at the office of the New-York Musical World, No. 319 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO.'s, No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

C. G. HAZELTINE, J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S PIANO CLASSES ARE now open at his rooms No. 27 6th-av., every Monday and Thursday, and at No. 288 Bowery every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 and 4—$6 for 24 lessons. Violin classes, No. 27 6th-av., for gentlemen, Thursday evening, 7½ o'clock, and on Saturday at 3 o'clock, for boys. Also, at No. 288 Bowery, on Friday evenings, for gentlemen, and on Saturday morning for boys—$1 50 per quarter. Private Instruction at all hours.

PRIVATE TUITION IN FRENCH.—PROfessor A. BASSET is about organizing his morning, afternoon and evening classes in French, at his residence, No. 48 7th-av., corner of 14th-st. He feels confident that, after thirty years of experience, he can give full satisfaction to those pupils who are willing to patronize him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—The annual course of lectures in this institution commences on the first Wednesday in November (4th) and continues sixteen weeks. The dissecting rooms will be opened on the second Wednesday in October. Clinical lectures at the Buffalo Hospital throughout the entire term, by Professors Hamilton and Flint. FEES—Including Matriculation and Hospital tickets, $75. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $20. For further information or circulars, address

THOMAS F. ROCHESTER,
BUFFALO, July, 1857. Dean of the Faculty.

MISS PRICHARD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28, at No. 133 4th-av., near 14th-st. The number of pupils is limited to 15, all being taught by Miss PRICHARD personally, without assistant teachers. Circulars may be obtained at No. 133 4th-av., and until Sept. 24, letters addressed to Miss PRICHARD, at Concord, Mass.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 123 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on Monday, Sept. 7.

D. POMEROY, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives *his whole time and exertions.*

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young Ladies will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH, BY J. DE LAUNAY, OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—NO. 38 EAST 35th-st.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 7. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st, near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. AND MME. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 163 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship. Full success guaranteed to all.

O. B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 349 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 32 West 15th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

PROF. E. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. 635 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (from which Mr. Swinburne retires) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, as a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 620 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

MR. GEORGE F. ATHERTON—TEACHER of the piano-forte, No. 3 Ludlow-place, Houston-st. (two doors from McDougal-st.) Mr. ATHERTON respectfully informs his pupils and the public that he has returned to town, and will visit Brooklyn as usual, Mondays and Thursdays, and New-York the remaining days of the week. Terms moderate.

MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO INFORM his pupils that he has returned from Europe, and is ready to resume his instructions in singing. Communications to be addressed to him at Messrs. WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239, or at Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO'S., No. 547 Broadway.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Evening.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 650 Broadway, will form a private evening class this week, at only $10 for a full practical course in double entry. For cheap seats apply immediately. Regular terms, $30.

MR. AND MRS. BOLTON'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies, at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at MR. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Day and Boarding School, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 6th-av. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. No extra charges for modern languages. Gymnasium attached.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year. Term opens Sept. 18.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 235 East 16th-st., near 2d-av. —Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French School on Monday, Sept. 14.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—In addition, Salt-water Bathing, and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 30,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 4 to 18 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.

All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.

All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J."

EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

In consequence of unavoidable delay, caused in making a map of the general distribution and specifications for the same, the Commissioners will postpone the opening of the bids for the above works until the 23d inst., in order to allow a reasonable time for all parties to present their bids.

EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash Items	$190,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	437,115	726,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,068
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,800 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,800 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 23d day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 26, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for, (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.

The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing-papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Depot, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, In sums of £1 upwards, at 86 for £. Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 4, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a Committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the Road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, MORRIS K. JESSUP, EDWARD BEMENT, E. T. H. GIBSON, J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: [illegible] 104, 125, 132, 157, 164, 178, 181, 209, 222, [illegible], 273, 281, 305, 343, 367, 391, 410, 450, 464, 465, 491, [illegible] 1,306, 1,309, 1,316, 1,351, 1,368, 1,372—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each; and 513, 561, 569, 573, 603, 611, 626, 642, 745, 775, 778, 804, 807, 831, 868, 874, 906, 936, 960, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,108, 1,111, 1,112, 1,116, 1,146, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,199, 1,212, 1,213, 1,224, 1,247—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, J. M. FORBES, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1865. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845.

A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

NOTICE.—WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.—The accounts of Shepherd Knapp and George Briggs, trustees of this mortgage, and of Shepherd Knapp, appointed receiver in the suit to foreclose the same, having been referred to me for examination, allowance and report by the Court of Chancery, for the County of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, notice is hereby given that I will attend to said examination on the 22d day of September inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Wakeman, Latting & Phelps, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, when and where all bondholders and others interested are notified to attend.

JOHN PIERPOINT, Special Master.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 28th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. *from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.*

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE-COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. $5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL. No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurance can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
D. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	R. W. Corliss,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David H. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. D. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alvin B. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb.
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—In the worst cases of scrofula and other diseases, cutaneous or eruptive, arising from a vitiated or [illegible] condition of the blood, the wonderfully purifying [illegible] of this celebrated extract, and its prompt [illegible] the vital fluid have carried for it undying [illegible].

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, [illegible] No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity, epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair, Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives Health and vigor to the frame, And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. [illegible] 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway [illegible] WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York [illegible] all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seal of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic under its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the [illegible] cases will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the purchaser genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of postage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, [illegible].

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons Carmochan and [illegible] Ricord, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon [illegible] diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 216 Broadway to No. 81 Bleecker-st., eighth house from Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and only requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any person who can cure private diseases with equally uniform facility, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who cannot call will cure without charge. Remember, all persons who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, are cured in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Price $1. Office No. 209 Canal-st., third door from Broadway.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT may be consulted with entire confidence on delicate diseases, at his old established office, No. [illegible] Duane-st., where he has practiced in the above specialty for over 20 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs, or syphilis, [illegible] him, may rely on being honorably treated. [illegible] Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and the University of [illegible]. Charges moderate.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 734 Broadway, [illegible] 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

NORTH RIVER DISPENSARY.—DR. CORBITT is consulted privately at No. 118 Chambers-st., opposite Pier No. 40 North River. He warrants a cure without mercury. A preventive always on hand. Recent cases cured in two or three days. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

NEW-YORK HEALTH INSTITUTE.—[illegible] Union-Square. Resident Physician, CHARLES GUILMETTE, M. D., Professor of Vocal Physiology, and Lecturer on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. [illegible] Principal, Miss J. ALDRICH.

WILD CHERRY BARK AND TAR.—BY an ingenious combination with a few other ingredients, afford us the surest antidote known for consumption of the lungs. Dr. Wistar, in his Balsam of Wild Cherry, has produced a remedy of untold value. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR [illegible] RHOEA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all drug-gists.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR-ROUND cornered seven octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated maker of this City, with magnificent pearl keys, splendid carved legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $[illegible]; price $[illegible]—an absolute bargain. Apply, after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case and rich stool, and will be [illegible] object if purchased immediately.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the Judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. [illegible] Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAGONAL 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by a celebrated maker, and warranted; cost $[illegible]; has been used [illegible] months, and will be sold for $[illegible], the owner going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 141 [illegible]-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON, HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. [illegible] Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a large assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of their own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes [illegible] the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—DR. J. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting the roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for [illegible] months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Outcountry supplied. Warrants always on hand.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES—PRATT'S [illegible] price $[illegible] and $[illegible], at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$9,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of Sept., 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. L. JENKINS, Ass't Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$12,312,009 84
Average amount of Specie...903,404 19
Average amount of Circulation...2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...112,605 12
Average amount of Circulation...87,921 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...2,457,279 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...152,410 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...1,101,778 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$3,451,287 06
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$5,773,341 33
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...2,718,712 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JAS. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...107,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...1,198,733 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PALMER, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...29,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...114,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
B. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,517,812 33
Average amount of Specie...137,832 98
Average amount of Circulation...137,255 00
Average amount of Deposits...987,517 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$330,324 80
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. H. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. H. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
A. M. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...102,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,450,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...1,108,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 14th day of September, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,482,848 79
Average amount of Specie...178,205 15
Average amount of Circulation...125,305 00
Average amount of Deposits...1,318,641 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$771,904 19
Average amount of Specie...26,009 88
Average amount of Circulation...109,777 00
Average amount of Deposits...567,156 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...34,291 43
Average amount of Circulation...83,064 00
Average amount of Deposits...530,356 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN C. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...110,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...101,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...190,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...961,473 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$376,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...127,224 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. A. SEANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$756,595 70
Average amount of Specie...31,813 31
Average amount of Circulation...116,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...507,557 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,930,929 50
Average amount of Specie...209,582 20
Average amount of Circulation...218,490 00
Average amount of Deposits...1,368,530 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. AGLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$4,348,923 05
Average amount of Specie...843,678 35
Average amount of Circulation...324,757 00
Average amount of Deposits...3,044,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...38,146 43
Average amount of Circulation...94,486 00
Average amount of Deposits...488,434 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...134,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...168,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...1,064,121 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie*...1,[illegible]
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...4,015,[illegible]
* Under this head are included coin, bullion, Clearing-House and Mint certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$2,050,570 08
Average amount of Specie...174,[illegible] 44
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,906,948 75
Average amount of Specie...369,334 47
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank...175,346 00
Average amount of Deposits...1,129,759 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. GALLATIN, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$363,790 93
Average amount of Specie...15,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...93,079 00
Average amount of Deposits...196,801 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...41,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...101,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...116,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$210,011 28
Average amount of Specie...15,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...137,224 00
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...110,731 06
Average amount of Circulation...124,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...756,640 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,423,348 07
Average amount of Specie...82,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...147,207 00
Average amount of Deposits...1,075,810 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...47,221 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...122,280 50
Average amount of Deposits...323,302 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$950,425 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie...73,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...115,744 00
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$3,190,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...49,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...122,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...386,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of September, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro. tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...177,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie...[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation...[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits...[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and cheapest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.
Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches from $50 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of Gold Jewelry at wholesale and retail at less than the usual prices.
Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings, and Ladies' Gold Guard-Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Fob and Vest Chains, Gold Guard-Keys, Fob-Keys and Seals.
Gold and Stone Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, Finger-Rings with Stones, Seal Rings, Chased and Plain Rings, pure Gold Wedding-Rings, Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Silver Porte-Monnaies, Fruit-Knives and Napkin-Rings.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITNEY & DEWEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT J. DEWEY assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1857.
WM. A. WHITNEY,
ALBERT J. DEWEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DEWEY & KIRK, for the transaction of the Clothing and Tailoring business, at No. 76 Fulton-st., corner Gold-st.
Sept. 8, 1857.
ALBERT J. DEWEY,
A. D. KIRK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1857.
PETER ROBERTS,
H. T. CROSBY.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Aug. 29	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 16	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$130
Second Cabin Passage...75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$110
Second Cabin Passage...60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin...$130 | Second Cabin...$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 11½ and 12 o'clock. The PERSIA will sail on 30th September.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
KANGAROO LINE.
Packet for THURSDAY, Aug. 20.
Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second-cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODRRE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 108 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOAKE, Capt. Thos. Skinner, will leave for the above places on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, Sept. 15, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 15, 3 P. M.
Wed'd'y, Sept. 16, 7 A. M.	Wed'd'y, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Fare between New-York and Boston...$3 00
Fare to Newport...1 50
W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour, until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORGAN, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 8, [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing-presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, [illegible], No. [illegible] Water-st.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Lathes, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw-Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A STEAM ENGINE, ONE-HORSE power, in perfect order, by DAVID WOOD, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 38 Cliff-st., New-York, up-stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—FRANCIS M. DREXEL, FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL, against JAMES L. LYELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty [illegible] dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
a1-lawsw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES F. PENNIMAN, [illegible] IRON STONE, LEWIS BRIDGE and [illegible] KNIGHT against SAMUEL B. DEAN, JOHN [illegible], [illegible] CHARLES [illegible] DEAN, JOHN [illegible], DERRICK LITCHFIELD, [illegible] and J. F. WILLET, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.—Summons—For relief (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April, 1857.
SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
And you are hereby further notified that the complaint above-mentioned was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the 20th day of May, 1857.
a28-lawswTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. THATCHER against WILLIAM N. MARCUS and THOMAS F. PHILLIPS.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1857.
SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
And you are hereby further notified that the complaint above-mentioned was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the [illegible] day of August, 1857.
SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
a28-lawswTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LESTER WILCOX and GEORGE T. PERRY, Jr., against WILLIAM H. CASE and HIRAM [illegible].—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 124 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest from the 28th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 21, 1857.
LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of September, 1857.
LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
s15-lawswTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. MELLER and GILBERT DAVIS against JAMES L. LYELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant, JAMES L. LYELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] thousand and seven dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 20th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. [illegible], 1857.
BARRETT & REINSHADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of September, 1857.
BARRETT & REINSHADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
s15-lawswTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1857.
JAMES M. COCKCROFT, } Executors.
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, }
CORNELIA H. V. COCKCROFT, Executrix.
je2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. IMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole surviving administrator, at his office, No. 160 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated March 30, 1857.
GEORGE [illegible], Administrator.
mh31-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857.
WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, } Executors.
JOSEPH D. YOUNG, }
ap28-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. IMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. CUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated April 20, 1857.
ap21-law6mTu* MICHAEL SCOFIELD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. IMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. [illegible], late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. [illegible] street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 11, 1857.
jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 5 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st., in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.
WALTER ROCHE, } Committee of Board of
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } School Officers of
THOMAS CLARKE, } VIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 52 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show cases taken in Exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. [illegible]

HOTELS.

COOPER HOUSE.
Reopened and newly furnished. Rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished. Prices from $3 to $7 per week. Connected is a first-class restaurant. Apply at the Cooper House, No. 324 Broadway.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches.
Ants and Fleas.
Moths and Mosquitoes.
Flies and Plant Insects.
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of imitations. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum?

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Difficulty Between the Railroads.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BUFFALO STATE LINE CONTINUED.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 12.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISION.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. The Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company.—Motion to continue injunction. On the 15th of April, 1851, the [illegible] companies entered into a written agreement [illegible] to the running of their respective [illegible]. The defendants are the owners of a road [illegible] from Buffalo to the State Line, connecting [illegible] road at Dunkirk and with that of the New-York Central Railroad Company at Buffalo. By [illegible] the defendants contracted to operate [illegible] impartially as against the interests of the [illegible] and the Central Line of Railroads, and to [illegible] no favor and grant no facilities to either [illegible] the injury of the other. That there should be a uniform rate of fare and freight per mile on the Buffalo and State Line Railroad. The agreement contains other provisions not necessary to mention. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants have violated the agreement in the particular quoted, in that they allow the holders of tickets sold west of said State Line, with coupons attached for the New-York Central Road, to go over their road, by virtue of said coupons, without demanding any payment of fare, but at the same time refuse the like facility and transit to passengers holding like tickets, but having coupons which designate the plaintiffs' road as the one to be passed over, and of such latter passengers demand and exact the payment of fare, and refuse them passage over its road unless the same be paid.

That the defendants charge and exact, for and from freight and passengers, having come over the plaintiffs' road, and intending to pass over the same, a much higher rate of fare and freight per mile for the passage and transportation over so much of the defendants' road as is that of Dunkirk, than the defendants charge for and for passengers and freight, [illegible] the same part of its road, which have come or are designed to go over or upon the Central Railroad.

The defendants admit that, since the [illegible] of June last, they have been guilty of the violation of the agreement in the particular above mentioned, but deny that the same has been done through any partiality for the Central Railroad. They aver that it has been done in consequence of the acts of the plaintiffs in reducing their fare from Dunkirk to New-York.

J. G. Putnam, for defendants; D. B. Eaton, for plaintiffs.

DAVIES, J.—I see nothing, *ultra vires*, in the particulars of the agreement above quoted. The engagement to run the road of defendants impartially, and to show no favor or grant no facilities to the Central Line to the injury of the plaintiffs, is certainly not *ultra vires*. The defendants by this have but agreed to perform a legal obligation, and the performance of which the plaintiffs might have enforced, even if no agreement had been entered into between the parties. By an act of the Legislature of this State passed in May, 1847, (Laws of 1847, ch. 222,) it is declared that every Railroad Company, whose railroad shall connect with or be intersected by two or more other railroads, which are competing lines for the business upon such railroad, shall fairly and impartially grant and afford to the proprietors of each, equal terms of accommodation, privileges, franchises, and facilities in the transportation of cars, passengers, baggage and freight over and upon their railroad, and over and upon such connecting or intersecting railroads; and shall, also, grant and afford to each of said connecting roads, equal facilities in the interchange and use of passenger, baggage and freight, and other cars, as may be necessary. And, also, in furnishing passage tickets to passengers who may have come over, or may wish to go over, either of such connecting or intersecting railroads.

The defendants' road being intersected by the plaintiffs', and the Central Line Road, each competing lines for the business to and from their road, in entering into this agreement but assumed obligations which the law had already imposed. They were required by the statute above quoted, to run the road fairly and impartially between the two competing lines; facilities and privileges granted to one competing road were to be enjoyed by the other, and no discrimination was to be made which should operate favorably to one and prejudicial to the other. This agreement, therefore, thus to do cannot be regarded as *ultra vires*. The Law required them thus to act, apprised of their agreement to obey its injunctions, and this Court is bound to see that the mandate of the law and the stipulations of the defendants in conformity therewith are fulfilled. Judge Selden, in the case of Curtiss and others vs. Leavitt, Receiver of the North American Trust and Banking Company, and others, in his opinion, delivered by him in the Court of Appeals, says: "But it is not *ultra vires* for a corporation to be honest, or to do, or promise to do, that which justice demands."

The 219th section of the Code authorizes an injunction to issue when it shall appear from the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and that such relief consists in restraining the commission or continuance of some act, the commission or continuance of which during the litigation would produce injury to the plaintiff.

It is very apparent to my mind, from the facts before me, that the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded, which is an observance and compliance on the part of the defendants with the terms of their agreement, and that the continuance of their admitted violation of it, during the litigation, will produce, not only injury, but great and serious injury to the plaintiffs. In this case it is peculiarly proper that the injunction should be continued, it only requiring the defendants to do what is required of them by law, and what they have solemnly agreed to do, and the motion to dissolve it is denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The General Term was opened yesterday morning, Judges MITCHELL, DAVIES and CLERK on the Bench. The Chief Justice announced that decisions would be rendered on Wednesday. The General Term will in future open at 10 (instead of 11) A. M.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Townsend vs. Lawler.—Motion to set aside attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Becker vs. Becker.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

In re Empire City Bank.—The report will be confirmed except in certain particulars.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 14.

Judge BETTS, at the opening of Court this morning, introduced to the members of the bar Judge McGrath, of South Carolina, who took a seat by his side and looked over the docket, and watched the proceedings of the Court with some apparent interest. Judge HALL also was present, and took his seat on the other side of Judge BETTS, who announced that owing to an illness in his family he should be unable to sit [illegible] Court, and Judge HALL being in town, had consented to hold it for a few days. The panel of Grand Jurors was called, but only seven answered to their names, and a new panel was ordered for Thursday next.

Some motions were heard, and then Judges BETTS and McGrath retiring, Judge HALL proceeded to dispose of the Admiralty calendar.

A Case of Murder Disposed of—The Trial of the Counterfeiters.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

There was a crowded Court-room yesterday, to witness the trials of the counterfeiters, or rather, utterers of forged money, who have lately flooded the City with counterfeit $3 and $5 bills on the Lee Bank, Massachusetts, on the Merchants' Bank, Lowell, on the Hudson County Bank, &c.

THE FIFTH WARD HOMICIDE.

Leonard Flasker, a young, cadaverous-looking man, charged with the murder of Thomas Smith, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. On the 4th of July Flasker and Smith had an altercation at the premises No. 66 Worth-street, and Flasker stabbed Smith with a knife. It seemed that Flasker endured considerable provocation. Judge RUSSELL deferred passing sentence, in order that he might give the case further consideration.

Sixteen counterfeiters were next arraigned on charges of counterfeiting, their special offence being that they attempted to pass counterfeit bills on the above-named banks. They pleaded not guilty. There were several girls and women among them.

Isadore Adler, a German boy, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, having been indicted for forgery in the third degree. He forged a check for $500, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

A young, very pretty, and very respectably dressed girl, named Agnes Moore, evidently a novice in crime, and admitted by the District-Attorney to have been the dupe of designing villains, pleaded guilty, with streaming eyes, to forgery in the fourth degree. She had attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Lee Bank. Judge RUSSELL, who often suspends judgment on more guilty individuals, sentenced her to two years in the State Prison. The girl cried piteously when the effect of her sentence made itself felt. Some bystanders said that Judge RUSSELL had no bowels. They meant, undoubtedly, bowels of compassion. As the girl was shown to have been the dupe of others' wickedness, and pleaded guilty, it is to be presumed that the Judge thought that she ought to be made an example of, in order to deter others from being made dupes of, and from pleading guilty.

James Riley was tried for attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the Merchants' Bank of Lowell. He had $67 in good money about him and only this one bad bill. It is true he tried to pass the bad bill in two places, but the Jury thought he might have been ignorant of its worthlessness and so acquitted him.

Joseph Smith and William Scott were placed on trial for attempting to pass counterfeit $5 bills at the Globe Dining Saloon, but as they had but one bad bill in their possession, the Judge ordered their discharge, and then discharged the Jury.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Sept. 12.

Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

There were forty prison cases, four suspended cases, and twenty-six bail cases on the calendar. A large proportion of them were charges of assault and battery; a great many were dismissed.

AIDING A PRISONER TO ESCAPE.

Sarah Devlin was first brought to the bar. It was she who attempted to secure her son's escape from the Tombs, and left a skeleton key and a saw in his cell for that purpose. Judge Osborne—Well, we take her plea of guilty, and suspend sentence; Sarah, you must never do so again.

WHAT IT COSTS TO PUBLISH AN OBSCENE PAPER.

George Ackerman, who pleaded guilty on Thursday to the charge of publishing an indecent and immoral newspaper, called *Venus' Miscellany*, was called up to receive sentence. Mr. C. J. Warren presented the following points to Judge Osborne, previous to the opening of the Court:

1. *The character of this publication.*—One glance of the eye upon that vile, licentious paper is enough to show that its evil influence cannot be exaggerated. "Were there no other way," said the father of a family of young children, "to punish such a man, I would treat him just as I would the viper that was stealthily creeping to my child's cradle." The plea of guilty is offered that the testimony may not unfold the extent of the offence. Every act in preparing and publishing each number of that paper is a misdemeanor, justly liable to a heavy fine and long imprisonment. And this multitude of crimes is multiplied by the number of papers in each weekly issue, and that product by the number of eyes that may fall upon any one sheet. What then does the aggregate of all these misdemeanors deserve?

2. *The persons to be injured by this paper.*—Had the defendant circulated his paper only among the inmates of the filthy dens of depravity in the City, that would have been a comparatively light offence. But these two thousand papers are sent each week to as many young men all over the country. Complaint against their pestiferous influence comes from Christian fathers in some of the most retired and moral villages of the State, whose sons have been injured, no one can tell how fatally. The offence is against every community, for the nuisance is universal. Every village, every family, every Sabbath-school is attacked, all the youth of which are assailed at their most vulnerable points, and where they can have no defence. Shall such a crime pass with only a nominal punishment?

Ask the mothers of our land what that offence deserves, which not only aims to corrupt the morals and pollute the hearts of young men, but which has already, as we believe, decoyed many daughters from their virtuous country homes, drawn them to this City, plunged them into the irretrievable degradation of prostitution and crime, and devoted them to a life of infamy, suffering and shame, and to an early and dishonored grave.

3. *The Means of Circulation.*—Had the publisher employed his own agents, or any public expressmen, to send abroad these thousands of papers weekly, they would have been partakers of his guilt, and liable to the same penalty. But he employs the United States Mail to pour over the land these torrents of moral poison, perverting that potent agency, which should be for the enlightenment and purification of society into the most positive means of pollution and crime. Two thousand doses of strychnine cast into the Croton Reservoir would not be half as dangerous to the life and health of the people of this City as the weekly issue of two thousand newspapers are destructive to the morals of the young men of our country.

Is this the purpose for which the Post-Office Department is established and supported? Shall the post-offices and the mails be so used with impunity? Shall the man who thus seizes this mighty governmental power, and makes it an engine of corruption and destruction to the very foundations of virtue and morality, on which alone the Government can safely rest, escape all deserved retribution, because *when proved guilty* he pleads guilty, yet gives no assurance that his work of death shall cease?

4. *The Influence upon Specific crimes.*—I refer to the numerous cases of stealing and embezzlement by clerks and other young men. This species of crime has reached a fearful height in this City, but its depths are as far beyond our penetrative powers as the very bowels of the earth. Not one in ten of such offences, probably, comes to the knowledge of their employers or the public.

These fast young men want more money than their wages, that they may spend it on their lusts, which this paper is fitted and *designed* to inflame. They must vie with each other in paying money, and making presents, and taking parties to the theatre and to Sunday rides. So they must have more cash, and as clerks' wages won't pay these extras, they must get money where they can.

Worse also than all this stealing, they use these identical papers, and it is one of the avowed main objects of the publication, to deceive and decoy, seduce and ruin, those whom they could not thus ruin till the temptation had been presented through the eye. They know, and the publisher knows, that if young persons can be made to read, and gaze upon pictures alone and merely from curiosity, the work of destruction is more than half accomplished.

I forbear, though I have not half unrolled the burden of complaints that would burst from the breaking hearts of the fathers and mothers of these thousands of young men who have been beguiled and persuaded to give their money for this immoral and indecent paper, and then by a perusal of its contents to waste their time, corrupt their morals, pollute their imaginations, and peril their temporal and eternal well-being.

In view of these considerations, and doubtless more and weightier have already been suggested by your long experience as criminal magistrates, I can but express the hope, in which many thousands of the virtuous in both City and country will unite, that the penalty for this offence will reach to the utmost limit of fine and imprisonment that the law will allow.

In behalf of many distressed fathers and mothers from the country who have urged the immediate suppression of this monstrous nuisance,

I am, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. J. WARREN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1857.

Judge OSBORNE said in this case of Ackerman's he had consulted with the District-Attorney, and he was well assured that there would be no more of this thing hereafter on the part of the defendant. He took this opportunity to say that the idea of writing private letters to a single magistrate and try to control him was very improper and would not influence him. In this case a fine of $50 would be imposed.

Judge OSBORNE stated that the District-Attorney had said this was the first offence of the prisoner, and he had given him to understand that if it was repeated he (the District-Attorney) would go before the Grand Jury and have him indicted. Ackerman paid the fine and departed.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 41, 42, 45, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 to 33.

[Advertisement.]
TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this onguent, as well as the angriest ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and contusions.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—We advise ladies at the Sea side and in the country, who complain of being "as brown as a berry," to try this famous perfume as a cosmetic. It will remove the superstructure of tan, and leave the skin white, smooth and transparent. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HORSEMANSHIP.—The evening parties for ladies and gentlemen, at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, Fifth-avenue, commence this evening, and continue each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings during the season. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]
DEBUT OF THE "WELSH NIGHTINGALE."—Last evening we had the pleasure of witnessing the *début* in this country of that wonderful Welsh, Irish, Scotch, and English ballad vocalist, Miss E. L. WILLIAMS, the "Welsh Nightingale." BARNUM'S MUSEUM was crowded to witness her immense success. It was one of the most original and triumphant things we have ever beheld in our critical career. She repeats it this afternoon and this evening.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Dr. R. GOODALE'S office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH.
Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years' experience in the treatment of it, have directed him to a remedy, which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases, warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure.
Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN QUEENS COUNTY.—The Delegates from the several towns in Queens County, assembled at the Court-House in North Hempstead, on Saturday last, to elect representatives to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 23d inst. The meeting organized by appointing WM. L. LAIRD, Esq., of Hempstead, Chairman, and LOTT CORNELIUS, of Oyster Bay, and GILBERT SAYRES, of Jamaica, Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen were chosen delegates:

District No. 1—Messrs. WM. T. McCOUN, and MONROE HENDERSON.

District No. 2—Messrs. JAMES RIDER and JOHN W. SMITH.

Delegates to the Judicial Convention were then chosen, as follows: ALBERT G. CARLL, of Oyster Bay, and JOHN SKIDMORE, of Jamaica.

The County Central Committee afterwards was organized, as follows: JAMES AUGUSTUS HEGEMAN, of Jamaica; ALBERT G. CARLL, of Oyster Bay; SAMUEL [illegible], of Newtown; HENRY T. MITCHELL, of Flushing; JOHN W. DE MOTT, of Hempstead; JOSHUA [illegible], of North Hempstead.

A Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

1. A resolution commendatory of the course of Governor KING, in vetoing and otherwise preventing unconstitutional and extravagant expenditures of the public money.

2. Sympathizing with the people of Kansas, in their efforts to secure a home in that Territory, and in their endeavors to establish the principle that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers; entreating citizens to show by their votes that they do not approve of the course of the Administration in sending to Kansas United States troops to war on their relatives and friends, by forcing laws upon them which they never enacted, and rulers whom they never chose.

Mr. SKIDMORE subsequently reported a preamble and resolutions vindicating the action of the last Legislature in the passage of the "Metropolitan Police Bill," and severely denouncing the action of Mayor WOOD and his political confederates in their resistance of the said bill. The resolutions brought on a lively discussion. Senator RIKER and Mr. SKIDMORE (their author) warmly advocating them, and Messrs. CARLL, MONROE HENDERSON, GEO. C. BAKER, LOTT CORNELIUS and JEROME urgently opposing them. They were finally disposed of by referring them to the County Central Committee with instructions to report thereon at the next County Convention, (to be held on or about the 3d of October next,) unless the State Convention meantime disposes of the subject.

Other business tending to perfect and promote the Republican cause in the County was transacted, when the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the County Central Committee.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Sept. 14.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	87	50	Erie Railroad	b30 19¾
7,000	do	[illegible]	50	do	c 19¾
24,000	Mo. State 6s	70½	150	do	c 19¾
7,000	do	70¾	50	do	b60 20
13,000	do	70¾	50	do	c 20
10,000	do	70½	500	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
12,000	do	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000	do	b30 70	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	b30 70	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	50	do	c 47¼
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d Mt. bs	[illegible]	100	M. So. N. Ind. R. R.	17½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	c 17½
2,000	Erie R. Bds. 1875	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
25	Bk. State of N. Y.	[illegible]	34	Illinois Central R.	[illegible]
20	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	648	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15¼
10	Commonwealth Bk.	[illegible]	130	do	[illegible]
100	Canton Company	16	160	do	16
50	do	s30 16	20	Clev. C. & Cin. R.	91
8	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	105	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	71¼
32	do	b3. 105	14	C. & R. I. R. R.	70½
200	Penn. Coal Co.	70	10	do	70
20	Pacific Mail S. Co.	67½	55	do	c 69¾
175	Cum. Coal Co.	11¼	175	do	69
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 70	50	do	[illegible]
325	do	69¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	35½
100	do	s3 69¾	200	do	opg 35
100	Panama Railroad	80½	100	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	15
83	Mich. Cen. R. R.	63½	500	do	s30 14

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,000 Mad. R. and L. Erie R. R. 2d mort. Int. ad.	35
$2,000 Cleveland and Pittsb. R. R. 1st mort. do.	46
$7,000 Flushing R. 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. bnds. do.	39½
$5,000 G. Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st mort. 10s. do.	46½
$6,000 Del., Lackawanna and Western R. R. do.	60
$10,000 City of Lexington 5 ⅌ cent. bonds. do.	57½
$4,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. do.	18½
170 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	6¼@10¼
50 shares N. Jersey R. and Trans. Co.	115¼@115½
200 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	113½@113¾
45 shares Bowery Bank	101½
50 shares Continental Bank	93
10 shares Nassau Bank	96¼@99½
20 shares St. Nicholas Bank	91¾@92½
20 shares North River Bank	96½
58 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	83½
150 shares Chatham Bank	64½
18 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co.	105½
10 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.	107
25 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.	88½
10 shares Rutger's Ins. Co.	112½
10 shares People's Fire Ins. Co.	100½
15 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	130½
40 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.	106
19 shares Grocer's Steam Sugar Refining Co.	69½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Har. R. 1st mt.	66	100	La Crosse & Mil. R.	14¾
5	American Ex. Bk.	93	150	do	14
13	do	92	32	do	13¾
5	Continental Bank	93	75	do	s3 14
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 35	100	Ill. Cent. R'd	s30 91
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s15 70	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	p30 18½
203	Erie Railroad	20¼	103	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. sk.	40
30	Reading Railroad	48	113	Gal. & Chi. R'd	70
100	do	49	50	Chic. & Rock Is. R'd	70

MONDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to a respectful request from this City, has caused to be made up and published in the official paper at the Seat of Government, the Washington *Union*, the great balance sheet of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June last. The promptness of Mr. COBB, in affording this important information, in advance of the usual practice of the Department, cannot be too warmly commended. The information is of essential service in the present season of distrust in money affairs, when the condition of the foreign balances of the country, in the absence of official data, is liable to be exaggerated to the prejudice of mercantile confidence. We know that the formal request for the publication of the figures was preferred to the Hon. Secretary less than a week ago, and they appeared in the Washington *Union* of Saturday night, as follows:

Imports—Specie	$12,461,799
Free goods	54,267,507
Dutiable	294,160,835
Total Imports	$360,890,141
Foreign Exports—Specie	[illegible]
Free goods	4,313,802
Dutiable	10,597,247
Total	[illegible]
Domestic Exports—Specie	60,078,352
Merchandise	278,906,713
Total	[illegible]
Total Exports—Foreign and Domestic	[illegible]
Resulting balance in favor of U. States	$2,059,003

The comparative figures with the year 1856, show the following results:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
1856	$314,639,942	$326,965,918	$12,325,976
1857	360,890,141	362,949,144	2,059,003

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 12, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each Bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes as compared with the previous weekly statement of Sept. 5:

Decrease in Loans	$2,235,795
Increase in Specie	1,953,892
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	74,012
Decrease in Circulation	350,876

The Statement is a strong and satisfactory one in Specie. The Discount line is brought below *one hundred and ten millions*, after touching in August *one hundred and twenty-two millions*. The steadiness in the line of deposits is a good feature, showing that the further reduction in the loans due to the Banks has been met almost entirely by hard cash drawn from the Interior—partly through the Sub-Treasury. The reduction in Circulation is mainly to be attributed to the withdrawal of the issues of the Mechanics' Banking Association. These were taken in by the other Banks and sent to Albany, through the Clearing-House, for redemption, without incommoding in the slightest degree the community. The Clearing-House operations for the week averaged only $19,054,255. They have seldom run so low within the experience of the House. Including these, and the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of last year.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 13, 1856.	Sept. 12, 1857.	Sept. 5, 1857.
Capital	$53,985,000	$65,430,000	$65,430,000
Loans	109,579,776	109,985,573	112,221,365
Specie	12,261,267	12,181,857	10,227,965
Circulation	8,741,064	8,322,316	8,673,192
Gross Deposits	88,044,074	76,388,376	79,491,317
Exchanged	21,994,662	19,054,255	22,231,308
Undrawn	66,049,412	57,334,121	57,260,109
In Sub-Treasury	13,694,442	10,463,802	11,678,292

The Bank Statement, and a more general determination among the banking people, perhaps, to think better of the Money Market, caused a partial improvement in confidence and prices at the close of the day. Strictly prime paper was in request at 15@18 ⅌ cent., and fair signatures at 24@30 ⅌ cent., the tendency being to some amelioration in the extreme rates. Stocks which were sluggish at the early Board, and on one or two of the Western Road shares lower than on Saturday, revived at the afternoon meeting of the Brokers and left off firm. The aggregate business of the day is the smallest recorded for some time past, except in State Stocks, the sales of which embrace about $150,000, mostly Missouri Sixes, at 69@70½ ⅌ cent. Reading closed at 49 ⅌ cent.; Erie at 20¼; Rock Island 71¼, (after selling as low as 69;) and New-York Central 70¼.

The Stock Exchange Board to-day resolved by the strong vote of 70 to 20 to limit their time sales hereafter within *thirty days*. The change of feeling in the direction of this most salutary and every way desirable reform has been quite rapid of late. A motion some months since to bring down the limit to sixty days failed to receive the required sanction of two-thirds of the Board. The new rule takes immediate effect, and nothing was done at the Second Session of the day, over thirty days' time.

We are requested to say that the name of Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD appears on one of the published tickets for the new Board of the Michigan Southern, without his authority. He is not a candidate for reelection.

The English news by the steamer *Baltic* to Wednesday, Sept. 2, is not important commercially. The Funds were ⅛ ⅌ cent. better in London, the more careful reading of the Indian news having somewhat qualified its unfavorable features. Cotton continued firm, though not quite so active. Wheat was in steady request, though prices had again slightly yielded. There were some further arrivals of Gold from Australia, and the New-York remittance by the *Persia* had also gone into the London market—about half a million of dollars being taken directly to the Bank of England. The Australian local government had agreed to advance £50,000 per annum toward the establishment of the steam mail line via the Panama Railway. The details of the arrangement are to be completed in London.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $114,110; paid out, $201,292, and had at the close, $10,369,619.

JOHN HENDRICKSON, formerly of Albany, has opened an Exchange, Banking and Collection House at No. 126 Nassau-street, in connection with Mr. J. D. FURMAN, of this City, formerly with JOHN THOMPSON.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of August amounted to $530,033 against $540,268 the same month last year. The Fort Wayne and Chicago line earned $132,707 against $153,917 the same month last year. The open navigation of the Ohio River diverted part of the traffic which last year went by rail.

Messrs. THOMPSON, MOORE & Co., No. 2 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants as follows:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 acres	$1 00	40 acres	$1 05
80 acres	83	80 acres	86
120 acres	98	120 acres	81
160 acres	83	160 acres	86

The name of Mr. HEYRON A. JOHNSON, we are requested to say, is used without authority on one of the tickets for the new Board of Directors for the Michigan Southern Company.

The earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company were, in

August, 1857	$47,848
August, 1856	26,851
Increase	$20,997

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 12.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$8,127,784	$671,311	$271,189	[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	745,545	[illegible]	[illegible]	310,031
Atlantic Bank	536,732	44,308	100,214	276,800
Bk. of America	5,272,801	764,595	66,975	4,200,169
Bk. of Commerce	12,313,089	903,404	2,085	6,218,843
Bk. of Commo'th	1,136,882	112,600	87,921	964,349
Bk. of New-York	4,117,474	325,020	238,645	2,457,279
Bk. of N. America	1,469,374	162,410	63,374	1,101,715
Bk. of Republic	3,451,267	634,920	95,076	2,367,192
Bk. St. New-York	3,773,241	296,588	275,577	2,716,712
Bowery Bank	1,001,513	39,216	169,703	753,186
Broadway Bank	1,267,884	107,918	228,187	1,198,733
Bull's Head Bank	266,886	29,502	114,488	227,603
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,517,812	137,652	127,350	967,517
Chatham Bank	830,224	33,256	125,489	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	1,475,609	259,836	227,302	1,154,830
Citizens' Bank	692,321	30,466	163,964	[illegible]
City Bank	1,728,518	274,671	15,989	1,369,834
Continental Bank	3,102,326	189,783	102,373	2,001,064
Corn Exch. Bank	1,400,021	289,413	78,937	1,103,600
East River Bank	436,671	35,216	93,312	315,711
Fulton Bank	1,482,548	178,205	125,303	1,219,641
Greenwich Bank	771,904	28,090	109,777	567,168
Grocers' Bank	666,132	34,231	93,084	530,586
Hanover Bank	1,186,069	110,468	101,260	803,606
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,900,411	144,092	190,689	981,473
Island City Bank	376,939	66	98,957	127,224
Irving Bank	756,585	31,813	116,946	507,557
Leather Man. Bk.	1,930,929	208,582	216,400	1,369,530
Manhattan Co.	4,248,993	643,678	224,757	3,044,098
Marine Bank	835,866	30,146	94,488	438,434
Market Bank	1,562,326	124,296	163,245	1,064,121
Mechanics' Bank	3,840,589	282,490	236,756	2,322,723
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	1,824,982	268,123	94,759	1,310,200
Merchants' Bank	3,684,924	1,187,096	292,204	4,015,009
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,000,578	174,638	115,647	1,220,200
Metropolitan Bk.	5,552,542	516,188	208,461	4,469,508
Nassau Bank	1,272,346	93,297	111,983	776,894
National Bank	1,906,948	369,334	175,346	1,133,759
N. Y. County Bk	263,780	15,262	93,079	196,801
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	450,467	41,879	101,362	114,406
N. Y. Exch. Bank	210,011	15,667	127,324	222,476
North River Bank	903,148	110,731	124,384	756,640
Ocean Bank	1,428,248	83,938	147,207	1,075,810
Oriental Bank	525,122	17,231	122,209	292,303
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	3,190,210	295,747	172,896	4,090,038
People's Bank	653,648	49,626	133,973	298,353
Phenix Bank	1,980,208	323,334	24,372	1,218,257
St. Nicholas Bank	865,664	48,026	96,059	485,447
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,151,424	176,490	219,085	687,208
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,416,386	404,689	106,401	1,651,500
Tradesmen's Bank	1,364,232	177,114	249,276	882,520
Union Bank	2,619,311	421,791	175,311	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$109,985,573	Circulation	$8,322,316
Specie	12,181,857	Deposits	76,388,376

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

Nothing of importance has transpired to-day in financial circles. There is some demand for money, but strictly prime paper maturing up to February has been done at 9½@10 ⅌ cent., though the preference is given to acceptances due this side of January. Other good paper is passed at 11@12. The Banks have considerable calls on them, but are responding liberally.

The Bank Statement for the week discloses an increase in short loans and circulation, and a decrease in the other items. The following are the exact changes as compared with last week:

Increase in Short Loans	$402,361
Decrease in Specie	282,557
Increase in Circulation	40,285
Decrease in Deposits	460,152
Decrease in Exchange	117,769
Decrease in Amount Due Distant Banks	169,463
Decrease in Deposits Proper	290,689

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 5.	Loans. Aug. 29.	Specie. Sept. 5.	Specie. Aug. 29.
Citizens' Bank	4,911,863	4,769,116	1,704,129	1,694,965
Canal Bank	2,820,822	2,741,478	626,397	620,090
Louisiana	2,706,176	2,649,066	1,277,142	1,371,696
Louisiana State	3,912,904	3,922,362	1,477,670	1,619,646
Mech. & Traders'	949,749	925,150	216,138	133,053
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,514,371	1,501,108	309,583	299,904
Southern Bank	513,917	444,199	81,112	55,461
Union Bank	1,450,594	1,413,856	250,231	269,829
Bank of J. Robb	486,793	507,823	232,547	231,892
Total	19,276,519	18,874,158	6,233,969	6,516,526
	Increase	402,361	Decrease	282,557

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 5.	Circulation. Aug. 29.	Deposits. Sept. 5.	Deposits. Aug. 29.
Citizens' Bank	2,794,080	2,781,300	2,267,346	2,289,727
Canal Bank	976,055	992,625	609,095	735,756
Louisiana	736,939	723,740	2,104,104	2,157,922
Louisiana State	1,636,640	1,619,280	2,705,657	2,885,023
Mech. & Traders'	303,585	310,090	466,425	408,191
Bk. of N. Orleans	709,235	707,155	607,227	586,956
Southern Bank	202,585	203,000	113,287	107,309
Union Bank	698,900	693,240	740,153	849,927
Bank of J. Robb	308,680	295,005	378,215	431,761
Total	8,365,679	8,325,394	9,991,420	10,451,572
	Increase	40,285	Decrease	460,152

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of Exchange held by the various Banks, and also the sums due to distant Banks, as compared with last week, the latter being comprised in the table of deposits, as shown above:

Banks.	Exchange. Sept. 5.	Exchange. Aug. 29.	Due Dist. Banks. Sept. 5.	Due Dist. Banks. Aug. 29.
Citizens' Bank	460,521	455,739	106,401	111,094
Canal Bank	237,106	230,701	96,265	123,961
Louisiana	383,703	314,690	123,624	162,668
Louisiana State	331,913	323,800	42,034	80,981
Mech. & Traders'		22,187	23,046	2,384
Bk. New-Orleans	132,940	136,807	59,616	43,900
Southern Bank	229,819	264,201	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	366,399	455,836	118,192	180,468
Total	2,086,340	2,204,109	576,103	745,566
	Decrease	117,769	Decrease	169,463

From the Buffalo American.

Money continues to improve. The demand is not active at bank, while discounts are made with a little more freedom; [illegible] of such paper as will facilitate the movement of produce. The prospect now is that the beginning of next week will witness a further ease. At present so little is done that it amounts to nothing more than to give a steadiness of feeling. Among brokers, a moderate amount of paper offering, but some of the principal ones are not buying.

In uncurrent money, little or no change, except that the brokers are not buying freely of Illinois and Wisconsin. Exchange in those States is very scarce. Ohio 2@5; Kentucky 3; Virginia 2@3; other Southern and Western 2@10. About $5,000 of Canada was taken at ⅛@¼ for currency; part, exchange on Albany, at ⅛.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are drooping and dull. Pearls, $7 06¼@$7 12½; Pots, $7 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston *Shipping List* of Saturday says: "The trade in Boots and Shoes the last week has been good, although as the season advances there is a falling off, compared with some previous weeks. A fair amount of orders have been received from the South and West, and in some instances buyers have made a second appearance in the market. The Western trade has opened in the principal cities, and a good demand exists at all large points South, so that we will probably receive a full average amount of orders. The tightness of the money market and rumors of failures in the trade have a tendency to cause some little distrust, and holders in consequence are more cautious and scrutinize buyers more closely. The market is firm as to prices, and the best qualities of goods are scarce, and there is every reason to expect a clean sale of all desirable goods. The assortment, however, is well maintained. The New-England trade continues fair for the season, and is quite as good as was expected. In some of the manufacturing districts, while mills have stopped, the trade is backward, but as a whole, it is thought the business will be a full average one."

COFFEE—Rio is in fair request, while other kinds are very quiet, at former prices. Java, 16½c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¾c.; Rio, 10½c.@12¼c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for, at steady prices. The editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List* will certainly publish to-morrow their annual statement of the Cotton trade of the United States for 1856-7. The first new Cotton—two bales—received in Augusta, Ga., from the planter during the present season, was brought to that city on the 4th inst., or seven days earlier than the first bale was received last year:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16⅞	17
Fair	16⅝	16⅞	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not quite so brisk for State and Western Flour—desirable grades being rather less abundant than needed, while factors claim prices which buyers consider too high. Sales, 8,000 bbls., in lots, within our range.

Ordinary State	$5 25@ 5 35
Straight State	5 35@ 5 45
Extra State	5 50@ 5 70
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 15@ 5 40
Superfine Ohio	5 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 60@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 40
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian is improving. Sales 550 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 25@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. Southern is in limited demand at former rates. The transactions since our last, comprise about 1,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. The latter commands $20 50 ⅌ puncheon, for fresh ground.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in good demand and is held with increasing confidence. The supply of lots required by purchasers is less extensive. Sales 58,000 bushels, including fair to good White Western, at $1 35@$1 38; very extraordinary to good red do. at $1@$1 25; fair to prime White Southern at $1 35@$1 44; and red do. at $1 25@$1 31 ⅌ bushel. The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday, says:—"There has been some activity in wheat to-day, but at a heavy decline. There is no let-up in the money market yet, and the purchases were mostly made on Canadian account, there being few natives in funds at present. It is a hard time among business men, but a determination to assist each other, and weather the gale which is passing over us from the east, will greatly aid in doing so. This afternoon's sales show a little better feeling—a slight brightening up in the business of Water-street. Over 200 vessels are in port, and freights are low, though flour and grain are fast *accumulating in the granaries, and a few vessels were taken to-day at reduced rates—others were taken* conditionally, the condition being whether or not the charterer could obtain money with which to purchase." Rye is dull and nominal, at 80c.@85c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is quiet, and prime is merely quoted by buyers as worth but $1 ⅌ bushel. A lot of California Barley was sold at 90c.@$1, chiefly 90c., ⅌ bushel. Barley was selling at Camillus last week at 63c. ⅌ bushel. The crop is said by buyers to be of rather indifferent quality. Oats are in demand, and are worth 50c.@52c. for Western; 57c.@60c. for State; 43c.@47c. for Jersey; 45c.@52c. for Canadian; 40c.@44c. for Pennsylvania; 38c.@45c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is scarce and needed at firmer prices. Sales, 23,500 bushels, at from 73c.@75c. for mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. South of Springfield, Ill., on the railroads, some of the farmers are offering their Corn at 15c. ⅌ bushel in the field; others at $5 ⅌ acre. The indications are, unless the frost sets in early, that the Corn crop will be enormously large.

HAY—Sales: 900 bales fair to strictly prime, at 65c.@80c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new, ⅌ 100 lbs. The highest rates were paid for only small lots, required for City use.

HOPS—New are still quoted at 12c.@15c.; and Old at 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb., with a limited inquiry.

IRON—Continues dull and heavy, as previously represented. Small lots bring $26 50 for Scotch Pig, and $54 for English Common Bar, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Is dull and nominal. The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of Friday, quotes Missouri Lead a shade cheaper, with a slack inquiry, and sales of 319 pigs, at $6 25, time and interest, as also of another lot, at $6 20, time, ⅌ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland, 72½c.@75c. for common, and $1 05 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 52c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@45c.; Clayed Cuba, 32c.@36c., and New-Orleans 55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially the same. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, yet stiffly held. There is some disposition to ship on owners' account.

OILS—The demand is limited, and prices of the leading kind are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, yet steady, at $25 90@$26 for Mess, and $21 25@$21 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12¼c.@13c. for Hams, and 11½c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at drooping prices. The transactions since our last reach about 150 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15½c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet, and somewhat unsettled. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., at $17@$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$18 50 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New prime Mess Beef at $30 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is in limited request, yet is worth $4 75@$5 62½ for inferior to prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are depressed and declining. Sales—700 hhds. Cuba, &c, in lots, mainly at from 6¼c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—The Butchers' Association having effected large sales for shipment, there is less pressing on the market, and prices show more firmness, but we hear of no further movements of importance.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 23¼c.@24½c., closing heavily and languidly at about the lower rate ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were doing better. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bale; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 5¼d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 1s. 6d.@2s. ⅌ tierce; Resin, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept 14.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending Sept. 11, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$162,916	Fish and Fish Oil	[illegible]
Wool	114,555	Sugar	[illegible]
Tin Plates	18,542	Hemp	[illegible]
Earthenware	20,845	Hides	[illegible]
Iron and Steel	80,773	Other Articles	231,831
Drugs	46,397		
Total			$843,799

The value of imports in the corresponding week in 1856 was [illegible]

Decrease in 1857 [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR active and unchanged. Sales 2,500 bbls. at $4 87½@$5 for superfine Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $5 12@$5 37 for extra do. WHEAT closes with low grades better. Sales 70,000 bush. at 85c.@89½c. for Chicago Spring, to arrive; 87½c. on the spot; 89½c. for common Milwaukee Club; $1 08@$1 15 for White Indiana and Ohio, and $1 25 for White Kentucky. CORN better. Sales 26,000 bush. at 59c.@60c. OATS unchanged. Sales 4,000 bush. at 35c. WHISKY dull at 23½c. *Freights*—15c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 48 Hours ending at Noon To-Day*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bush. Wheat, 22,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—45,000 bush. Wheat, 29,000 bush. Corn, 22,000 bush. Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 14.

COTTON unsettled; sales to-day, 2,300 bales, at stiffer, but not quotably higher prices. Receipts today 2,000 bales. FLOUR, $5@$5 20. Red WHEAT, $1 18. LARD firm at 17½c.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; sales, 500 bbls. WHEAT—Firmer; sales, 14,000 bushels at $1 08 for Red, and 90c. for Chicago Spring afloat. CORN—Dull; sales 1,000 bushels at 75c. FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—40,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 4,300 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] bushels Wheat. [illegible] bushels Corn afloat from the Upper Lakes for Oswego.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT buoyant—sales at [illegible]. CORN firm—sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible]. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,500 barrels Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts to-day*—25,000 barrels Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 14.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5s, 82; Reading Railroad, 23¾; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool—C. W. Adams, [illegible] and lady, Mrs. Burnham, [illegible] Craig, E. H. Clark and lady, [illegible] Mary Clark, W. Clay, Rev. [illegible] Cliff, lady and 2 servants, [illegible] H. Cliff, Rev. Lyman Coleman, [illegible] Coleman, Mrs. J. J. Comstock, [illegible] Capt. Richard S. Conover and lady, [illegible] Draper, Jr., [illegible] Edward Delano, [illegible] Diesch, Dr. J. Donovan, [illegible] Deremus, Miss Henrietta Deremus, [illegible] burgh, Miss Mary Drybergh, [illegible] son, Mrs. S. J. Elwell, C. Espenaus, [illegible] M. Fry and lady, Professor Alfred Greenleaf, [illegible] bert, Julie Guichard, Thos. F. Guion, [illegible] C. Harris and lady, J. M. Hoagland and lady, [illegible] C. Hattier, John P. Howard, [illegible] King, lady, child and servant, Miss King, [illegible] Mrs. Sarah P. Lambert, Miss S. Lambert, [illegible] J. Lepene, F. W. Lewis, E. H. Lewis and lady, [illegible] W. K. Livingston, Miss Leonie, [illegible] Miss Delia Ludlum, J. E. McClintock, [illegible] J. McDonald, Mrs. McElrath, J. F. [illegible] Thos. Maxwell, H. S. Matthews, [illegible] F. Morgan, N. Moore, Mrs. Thos. Musgrove, [illegible] and lady, Miss Mary Nevins, Mrs. Perkins and two children, J. D. Phillips, Chas. Prescott, [illegible] Remak, lady and child, [illegible] Schwartz, Miss Emma Schenck, Mr. Smith and lady, [illegible] and two servants, [illegible] Tatham, [illegible] Wm. and Charles Tweddle, Jr., Mrs. P. H. Vandervoort, Miss H. L. Vandervoort, Mr. F. H. S. Vandervoort, Miss E. S. Watson, T. S. Young and lady, Messrs. Morton and Mary Young. Total, 126.

In ship *London*, from London—Mrs. Henry Acke and 2 children, of England; Mrs. Henry Platt, [illegible] E. Tomsky, Alex. Tomsky, Geo. F. Ayling, [illegible] Ray, A. Baird.

In brig *E. Drummond*, from Aspinwall—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 38	Sun sets	6 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Cleared.

Ships E. Alsop, Watlington, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Cora Linn, Luther, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark G. Mexley, Hahn, [illegible], Marks, [illegible] & Co.

Brigs F. Warding, Nowell, Boston, Bacon, Sargent & Co.; Croton, Blye, Port-au-Prince, [illegible]. Schooners Jas. Parker, Van Name, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lady Whidbee, Craddock, Elizabeth City, E. Glines, Son & Co.; Jamestown, Latourette, City Point; Jas. Hunter & Co., Peart, Westervelt, Washington; Mathews & Metcalf; Seguine, Bell, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Volant, (Br.) Ellis, Barcelona, Schlesinger & Andrews; [illegible], Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

U. S. mail steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to E. Collins & Co. [illegible] A. M., passed Rock Light; [illegible] ship Malta, (of London,) bound in; [illegible] Mary Wright, bound to Philadelphia; [illegible] Star of the West, bound to New-York; [illegible] passed steamship Vanderbilt, [illegible] at 11 A. M., passed bark Lucy King, from Cardiff, [illegible] at 2 P. M., passed ship Sir Robert Peel, (Brit.) [illegible] 14th, at 6 A. M., arrived at the Bar.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London Aug. 16, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. [illegible] of Georges Shoals, with light winds and fogs; [illegible] anchor on the Bar at noon on Sunday.

Ship Havre, Haskins, Havre, Aug. [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Mortimer Livingston.

Ship Mont Blanc, (of Bath,) Oxnard, Cardiff, [illegible], with railroad iron and bricks to C. C. Duncan.

Ship Lodeder, (of Bath,) Curtis, Cardiff [illegible] railroad iron to order—vessel to master.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Marsh, Havre Aug. [illegible], with mdse. and 272 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Onward, ——, Boston, in ballast, to master.

Bark Emily Taylor, (of New-Bedford,) Richardson, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Bark Savannah, (of Richmond, Me.,) Harding, [illegible] *46 ds., with coal to Vose Perkins & Co.*

Brig Avondale, (of Fremont,) Dix, Cape Haytien, [illegible] ds., with logwood to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig E. Drummond, Chapman, Aspinwall Aug. 31, with hides, sugar, &c., to J. J. Joy. Experienced heavy N. E. weather on the passage.

Brig Experiment, Murray, Rio Grande July 28, with hides, &c., to Underhill, Hale & Co.

Brig Susan N. Mahon, (Br.) Windsor, N. S., [illegible] with plaster to master.

Brig Ianthe, (of Eastport,) Leighton, Port-au-Prince Aug. 23, with logwood to G. W. Simpson.

Brig C. W. Ring, Corbitt, Barbadoes 28 ds., with molasses and arrowroot to Lescroft & Co.—vessel to Bond, [illegible] & Co.

Brig Wm. Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) Farrell, Rio Janeiro Aug. 5, with coffee to Hagler, Johnston & Co. Aug. [illegible], at the Fort, spoke bark Caroline Kervin, from Pernambuco.

Schr. Wm. H. Gilliland, Erickson, Charleston [illegible], with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Wm. S. Tisdale, Hawkins, Alexandria [illegible], with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.

Schr. Helena, Hooman, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston [illegible], with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible], with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. A. Hooper, Cousins, Calais [illegible], with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Marine, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible], with [illegible] to E. S. Powell.

Schr. William Allen, [illegible], with coal to Wm. Tallmadge.

Schr. S. S. Tilley, (Br.) Willingale, Hillsboro', N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to order.

Schr. Valletta, Pease, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Olive, [illegible], with [illegible] & Co.

Schr. Cornelia, Foster, [illegible]

Schr. Samuel J. Appleton, [illegible] Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. E. N. Clark, [illegible]

Schr. Wm. B. Marsh, Hoyt, Albany for New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen, Allen, Boston [illegible]

Schr. Nelson Waite, Ryder, Harwich [illegible]

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Lewis, Albany for Boston.

Schr. Ann Flower, Crowell, Albany for Boston.

Schr. Albion, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. A. Duboce, Newcomb, Harwich.

Schr. United, Fox, New-London.

Steamer Jackson, Baker, Baltimore [illegible] hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell. [illegible] off Chincoteague, passed [illegible] Breeze, bd. S.

WIND—During the day from N. E. to E. [illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Arr. ship Northern Light, [illegible], Manila; steamer Palmetto, Philadelphia.

Memoranda.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 7.—The ship John Stewart, Capt. Sherman, with a cargo of guano from the Chincha Islands, bound to England, arrived here in distress on the 31st inst. She met with heavy weather on the passage, was struck by a sea which done much damage to her upper works, and sprung foremast. The Captain being very sick. The ship Amazon is discharged, and the survey held on her subsequently, recommended such repairs, that the estimate made and tendered for the same are so heavy, that the Captain has abandoned the ship to the Underwriters. She will be sold at auction for the interest of all concerned.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 12, lat. 13 10 S., lon. [illegible] W., brig [illegible], from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro.

Aug. 14, lat. 47 28, lon. [illegible], bark Lucy, (of [illegible],) Redin, from Kingston, Jam., for Bremen, [illegible] ds. out.

Aug. 27, lat. 46, lon. 34 15, ship A. R., for New-York.

Aug. 29, lat. 45 00, lon. 30, ship Constantine, for New-York, 17 ds. out.

Aug. 29, lat. 44 12, lon. 37 52, bark Lady Peel, (Br.,) of and from Plymouth for Quebec, 19 ds. out.

Sept. 1, lat. 25 06, lon. 73 48, schr. Rattlesnake, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, 18 ds. out.

Sept. 2, lat. 25 10 N., lon. [illegible] W., schr. [illegible], from Jacksonville for St. Croix.

Sept. 5, lat. 37, lon. 73 [illegible], exchanged signals with brig J. G. Anderson, from New-York, bound S.

No date, lat. 44 30, lon. 48, ship W. Wright, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbadoes, Aug. 25, brig Royalston, for Turks Island, and to load salt for Portsmouth, N. H.

At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 25, brigs [illegible], to sail about the 29th; schr. Mary B. Knapp, [illegible]; Boston, Aug. 21; Sarah Moore, [illegible] Culper, arr. 21st.

At Cape Haytien, Aug. 27, brigs R. W. Packer, [illegible], from Boston, arr. Aug. [illegible]; Aurelia, Lovering, for Boston, Me.

At Rio Grande, July [illegible], brig [illegible], loaded, wtg. for water on the Bar.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—OWNERS ARE WANTED FOR THE FOLLOWING, viz.: One dark-brown horse, two silver watches, an open pleasure, centre-board, one-masted sail boat, mast and sail; one yawl boat, one row boat, one large hawser, large lot of heavy cast-iron furnace bars, box of rubber sleeve bands, and a basket of children's dresses, toys, &c. Call at No. 86 Franklin-st.

C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

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